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NEW REPUBLICAN SENATORS

THEIR OPINIONS AND VIEWS OF THEIR RELATIONS TO THE PARTY.

THE BOGUS CLAIMS OF THE OPPOSITION ON THEIR ALLEGIANCE—SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, OF MICHIGAN, DECLARES HIMSELF A REPUBLICAN AND HOLDS THAT THE RESULTS OF THE WAR SHOULD BE MAINTAINED—SENATOR M'MILLAN, OF MINNESOTA, COULD ONLY BE ELECTED AS A REPUBLICAN—GOV. BOOTH, OF CALIFORNIA, WILL GO INTO NEITHER CAUCUS—SENATOR CAMERON IS REPUBLICAN, WHOLLY UNPLEDGED TO THE DEMOCRATS WHO SUPPORTED HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There has been a concerted attempt on the part of the Democratic press to enlarge in the eyes of the people the importance and extent of their party success in the elections of the last few months. They have claimed much more than they have really gained, and at the defeat of some of the old Republican Senators by other Republicans the opposition papers passed congratulations on Republican disasters. With how much reason their claims were set up will be made more apparent by the following statements of some of the Senators who come into the Senate through divisions in the Republican ranks. The real truth is that the Democrats will have in the Senate only those who were elected as Democrats by Democratic Legislatures. They have not added to their ranks even Andrew Johnson, who was elected by a Republican minority acting with Democrats in a Democratic Legislature. In spite of repeated statements to the contrary, certain of the new Republican Senators have been assigned to the Opposition. Several of these Senators, with a view to having themselves set right before the country, so that there may be no misunderstanding nor dispute, have responded to requests to allow statements of theirs to be printed authoritatively in THE TIMES. The statements of Senators Christiancy, McMillan, and Cameron were presented to them before transmission to THE TIMES, and are published with their full knowledge and approval.

HON. ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY, OF MICHIGAN.

Senator Christiancy's attention was called to the doubts that have been fostered and increased by the opposition press as to his future political acts and associations. It was supposed that his response to the invitation to meet with the Republican Senators in caucus was conclusive evidence that he regarded himself as a Republican, and would pursue in the Senate the course of a Republican. But it has been stated that his attendance upon the caucus had little significance, and renewed doubts have been raised respecting his political status. The Senator expressed his views freely, frankly, and with a directness entirely foreign to one of those politicians who, as Wendell Phillips says, "would not for the world have their constituents know what they do in Washington, nor their associates in Washington know what they do at home." Senator Christiancy said he was a Republican, but he regarded party as a means and not an end. He was willing to act with, and be bound by, the Republican caucus in such matters as selecting officers of the Senate, appointing committees, and arranging business which does not require the surrender of principle or of private judgment. He was willing to go into caucus to advise and consult with his political associates on public questions, in order to harmonize views upon minor details, that a common and sequential object might be secured by united party action, and for consultation upon any and all measures. But he would not go into any caucus if compelled thereby to surrender his individual judgment to the will of a majority upon any measure affecting the public interest. He would not be bound by a caucus even to such details of a measure as were not in his judgment right. He would not have remained in the Republican caucus to discuss and consider the case of Pinchback, unless it had been understood that he was free to speak and vote in the Senate without regard to any caucus domination or agreement. It was well understood in caucus that every one present was to be left free to act in the Senate upon his individual convictions. The subject was brought before the caucus for consultation, and not for dictation. The Senator said he had observed no disposition among Republicans in the Senate to subordinate individual judgment and conviction to the will of the party as expressed by a majority of its members. Senator Christiancy said he adhered to all the principles of the Republican Party, but individuals must be allowed to differ as to the best means or measures for carrying those principles into effect. He was in favor of all the constitutional amendments, and the legislation necessary for carrying them into effect in good faith. If others also were in favor of the same principles, as he believed they were, it was with him a subject of rejoicing, not of regret. He did not concur in some of the measures which had been urged by prominent men in the Republican Party and adopted by the Administration, and he would support no measure and no policy simply because it was a measure or policy of the Republican Party, but should be guided by the effect upon the country. He would not use wrong means to accomplish a right end. While he believed the Republican Party was anxious to secure peace in the South, to protect persons and property, and to maintain good government throughout the country, he would not act with that party in an attempt to secure those objects through measures which he might himself believe to be ill-advised and based upon frauds, as he believed the Government in Louisiana had been. He placed country above party, and thought all public measures ought to be discussed with regard to their effect upon the country rather than upon party. It was a recent innovation in debate in the Senate to call upon members to vote for any measure because it was necessary to the party, and he hoped the time was near when such an argument would be out of fashion. Referring to the Administration and to President Grant, Senator Christiancy spoke of some measures of the Administration of which he did not approve. He believed in kinder and more conciliatory policy toward the South. The methods which had been pursued had sometimes placed the Administration in the attitude of sustaining that which was fraudulent and without legal basis. This he regarded as the result of a mistaken policy, and not of bad motives, on the part of the President. He would differ from the Administration on these and other subjects of difference with entire kindness of spirit and good feeling, and without questioning motives, for he believed the President was a man of good and patriotic impulses, however much he might sometimes be regarded as mistaken in the means by which he attempted to accomplish good purposes. Senator Christiancy said he did not take a gloomy view of the future of the country and never had. He thought the Republican Party would succeed in the next national election, if they pursued a wise and moderate policy; but otherwise it would suffer defeat. But no party would dare hereafter to attempt to destroy the results of the war, to overturn the amendments to the Constitution, or to enact legislation to defeat the accomplishment of what they were adopted to secure. Any such attempt at revolution backward would call down upon any party the united North, and if the Democrats should gain control of the Administration two years hence, they could not by any means continue in power more than a single term, if they did not accept and maintain the results of the war. But the war ought now to be regarded as ended, and extreme legislation, and violations of the Constitution, or a slight regard for its obligations, necessary perhaps during the war, ought now to cease.

HON. SAMUEL J. R. M'MILLAN, OF MINNESOTA.

Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, was asked to give through THE TIMES a statement of his political views and the attitude which he expected to maintain toward the Republican Party. He responded very freely, but preferred not to be quoted at any greater length than was necessary to make his position entirely clear. He referred to the Senatorial contest which had ended in his election, and said there was no time when it was possible for a Democrat to have been elected. The two prominent candidates during the greater part of the struggle, Gov. Davis and Gov. Ramsey, were both Republicans. The opposition within the party to the re-election of Senator Ramsey did not spring from any disapproval of his course in national politics. The friends of Senator Ramsey could not select from his adherents any candidate who would be acceptable to the friends of Gov. Davis, neither could the friends of the latter present any one from their own number who would secure the votes of the opposing members of the Legislature. He had never surrendered his individual convictions, nor thought it any part of his duty as a Judge to have no political convictions, and he had always been a Republican. He was elected by Republicans, as a Republican, and could not have been elected otherwise. He was chosen by the united action of the Republican members of the Legislature because he was not connected with any of the contending factions of the party. He saw no reason why his political position should be a subject of doubt, and he expected to act with the Republican Senators. He was in the habit of having and acting upon his own convictions, and he did not expect to be called upon to surrender his private judgment on public questions to the will of the caucus. He was, however, willing to co-operate to any reasonable and proper degree with the party majority.

HON. NEWTON BOOTH, OF CALIFORNIA.

Senator Booth arrived from California this morning and took his seat in the Senate to-day. He is stopping at the Ebbitt House, where he received a large number of friends this evening, who called to pay their respects and inquire after his health. He was reminded by a correspondent of THE TIMES that there was much interest felt and curiosity expressed as to his political course, and whether he would unite as a Senator with either of the existing parties. He said laughingly that his prospective party action was about as much a source of curiosity to himself as it could be to any one else, though he thought, from the accounts that he had seen, that Andrew Johnson had taken about the right position, and one which, for the present, would be occupied by himself. The Governor was congratulated upon being a member of so strong a minority, and he replied that he was not at all certain that even that minority would be able to agree. Speaking seriously, he said that he was elected upon an independent ticket, and that circumstances had placed him in a position politically where he did not expect to co-operate with any party for political purposes. He did not anticipate that he should attend any of the caucuses of either party, and certainly should not, unless in the future some unforeseen condition of affairs might arise which should lead him to change his present purpose. He felt that he had a difficult position to maintain, but could not avoid its responsibilities.

HON. ANGUS CAMERON, OF WISCONSIN.

Senator Cameron was elected to succeed Senator Carpenter by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans. The Democratic caucus of the State Legislature prepared a platform which he accepted, and which was presented by them to the country as the basis of their support. It has therefore been assumed by the opposition press that he would be an independent member of the Senate, acting with no party, or that he would be an unruly member of the Republican organization. Of course, it is the privilege and pleasure of the opposition to create as much doubt as possible concerning the political views and purposes of the new Senators. Mr. Cameron was asked by a correspondent of THE TIMES if he would make a statement for publication of his intentions with respect to his future party associations. He replied directly and emphatically that he was a Republican. On that point there was no doubt entertained in his own State, nor among the Democrats who voted for him. When it was found that neither of the candidates most prominent in the Senatorial contest could be chosen, the Republican members of the Legislature who refused to go into caucus and the Democrats attempted to find a basis of co-operation against Senator Carpenter. The Democratic caucus said to these Republicans: "If you will send us the names of four Republicans, either of whom you are willing to support, we will select one of them and will unite with you in voting to elect him." The names of four Republicans were accordingly sent to the Democratic caucus, and the Democrats, for reasons of their own, gave Mr. Cameron the preference. His name was presented to the Democrats as a Republican. He was known to them to be such, and was selected by them with the knowledge that he had been a strict party man. Mr. Cameron remarked that he had no part whatever in his own election. He was 200 miles away from the Legislature when the platform proposed by the Democrats was telegraphed to him. He examined it, and could not find anything anti-Republican in it, and accordingly telegraphed his acceptance. Mr. Carpenter, in his speech after the election, said there was nothing in the platform that any Republican Senator might not indorse. Mr. Cameron could see nothing in the manner of his election to compromise his position as a Republican. Ever since the organization of that party he said he had gone into the Republican caucus in good faith, and expected to co-operate heartily with the Republican Party. In so acting he would violate no pledges or understandings, expressed or implied.

WASHINGTON.

THE PINCHBACK DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

THE LISTENERS SHOWING SIGNS OF WEARINESS—PINCHBACK DESPONDENT—THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE PAST SESSION—COMPARISON WITH THOSE OF THE PRECEDING SESSION—SERGEANT AT ARMS FRENCH AND THE ASPIRANTS FOR HIS PLACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In the Senate to-day debate on the resolution to admit Pinchback was continued. Mr. Morton concluded his speech, and Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, began an essay that may last for several days. There were no new points developed to-day. Mr. Morton avoided all partisan discussion of the question, and endeavored to show that the Legislature which chose Pinchback in 1873 was a lawful body. It had been recognized then by the courts, and has been so recognized ever since. It was also recognized by the President, and being thus acknowledged by the Judiciary and the Executive, it was competent to elect a United States Senator, and that election was as binding as any other act performed by that body. Mr. Morton argued that the action of the President in recognizing the Government of Kellogg was binding on Congress. Congress has given the President the power to determine, when a conflict arises in any State, who is the lawful Governor and who constitute the legal Legislature of a State. His action, therefore, is the action of Congress, unless formally repudiated by both branches, because that action is taken under the direction of Congress. Mr. Merrimon contended that the body which sent Pinchback here was not a legal body. He then argued that it was competent for the Senate to inquire into the character of those who gave credentials, and quoted instances where the Senate had pursued that course. When Mr. Merrimon had spoken for about an hour the Senate went into executive session. During the delivery of the speeches to-day it was observed that few of the old Senators remained in their seats, and that the new Senators showed signs of restlessness before the adjournment. Very little interest is manifested in the discussion, and Senators are as fully prepared to vote now on the resolution as they will be after listening to a rehearsal of the debate that has occupied the Senate most of the Winter. Pinchback is now despondent, and regards his admission as very uncertain. He remarked to-day that he had about given up all hope of admission.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The footings of the annual appropriation bills have just been completed. They show a reduction from last year of $1,714,454. The reduction is less than was anticipated, but in the confusion of the last forty-eight hours of the Senate, when all aggregates were lost sight of by reason of the immense labor thrown upon the clerks, it is, after all, a matter for congratulation that the bills were not swollen to a much larger proportion. The same bills year before last aggregated $201,389,176 65. The amounts of the bills passed a year ago and in the session just closed are given below, and afford opportunity for interesting comparison:

	Fiscal Year ending June, 1875.	Fiscal Year ending June, 1876.
Post Office	$35,756,091 00	$37,524,360 00
Pension	29,980,000 00	30,000,000 00
Sundry Civil	26,688,613 84	26,622,682 70
Army	27,788,500 00	27,933,830 00
Legislative, Executive, &c.	20,613,880 80	18,886,229 99
River and Harbor	5,243,000 00	6,662,078 07
Naval	16,818,946 20	17,001,306 40
Indian	5,690,106 30	5,074,554 55
Consular and Diplomatic	3,405,404 00	1,374,985 00
Fortifications	904,000 00	850,000 00
Military Academy	339,835 00	364,740 00
Deficiency	3,785,342 26	3,009,498 62
Total	$177,018,719 43	$175,304,265 33

THE SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

In the caucus to-day the subject of changing the officers of the Senate was again brought up and was laid over by adjournment till the next caucus. Every session, for the last three or four years, an attempt has been made to oust Sergeant at Arms French, for some new officer, and it has hitherto received very little favor in the Senate. Mr. French has been an exceedingly efficient and economical officer, and has reduced the expenditures of his department $40,000 below what they were under his predecessor, notwithstanding the number of the Senate is considerably increased. Most of the opposition against him seems to come from people who have been denied places by him, because he desired subordinates whose chief purpose was not to have a connection through his office with the lobby.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus debated the subject of the Sergeant at Arms, and the name of Mr. Charles Kennedy, of New-York, was pressed to succeed the present incumbent, Mr. French, who was elected in 1869, and had at that time Mr. Kennedy as his competitor. The caucus, at an adjourned meeting on Thursday, will determine this question, and also consider whether it is expedient to make other changes of officers.

The election of Senator Ferry, of Michigan, on the recommendation of the caucus, as President pro tem. of the Senate, is considered a fitting compliment in consideration of the able manner in which he had frequently discharged the duties of the chair while temporarily acting as presiding officer, and his thorough acquaintance with parliamentary law.

The caucus agreed to give the Democrats the Chairmanship and majority of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, in addition to the two committees heretofore controlled by them, namely, Private Land Claims and Engrossed Bills. Some of the standing committees, formerly consisting of seven members, now have nine, on each of which of that class the Democrats have three members, and on committees of seven members the Democrats have two members.

SENATORS FERRY AND BOOTH.

The first official act of Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, the new President *pro tem.* of the Senate, was to administer the oath of office to Hon. Newton Booth, the new Senator from California, and it was then that those gentlemen met for the first time. During the afternoon Senator Ferry, in a hasty note to Senator Booth, referred to this fact as a pleasant circumstance, the introduction of the latter Senator to the Senate being coincident with Senator Ferry's election to the office of President *pro tem.*, and expressed the hope that the incident might prove a bond of continued friendship. Senator Booth, in acknowledgment of the compliment, wrote a very pleasant note to Senator Ferry, in which he said: "I hope the coincidence will prove the commencement of a pleasant and friendly acquaintance."

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Last May serious charges were brought against Felix Brannigan, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, by an irresponsible person; but Mr. Brannigan having made a defense, Attorney General Williams replied as follows: "In view of your explanation and defense, I do not consider it necessary or just to demand your resignation or removal from office." Recently Judge Hill, of the United States District Court of Mississippi, in a letter to Mr. Brannigan, speaks of his conduct as efficient, and in all respects honorable and satisfactory, and says he was surprised to hear that an attempt to revive refuted charges against him had been made. To-day, however, notwithstanding the exoneration of the Attorney, and the commendation of the Judge, a successor to Mr. Brannigan was nominated to the Senate.

THE CALL FOR THE RETIREMENT OF THIRTY MILLIONS OF BONDS.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the contemplated call for the retirement of $30,000,000 on account of the sinking fund, will not be made for a day or two, and it has not yet been absolutely decided what the numbers of the bonds to be called in are, nor can it yet be learned whether they will be all registered or coupon, or what proportion of each denomination of bonds is intended to be called in.

WHAT A DRIFTING SCHOONER DID.

THE LETTIE WELLS BREAKS LOOSE DURING A STORM AND GOES THROUGH A FLEET OF SCHOONERS AT VINEYARD HAVEN—THE DAMAGE DONE.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 8.—A heavy gale prevailed during Sunday night from east-north-east to north-north-east, with snow. During the gale the schooner Lettie Wells, of New-York, dragged foul of the schooner Rising Sun, of Boston, from Baltimore for Boston, with a cargo of coal. Later the brig Chas. Miller also dragged foul of the Rising Sun, and to clear the Chas. Miller the Rising Sun slipped both chains, and in wearing ship drifted foul of the brig Eudorus, of Portland, Lee, from New-York for Portland; she also drifted foul of the schooner Lena R. Storer, finally running ashore near the Railway wharf. One of the vessels carried away the Rising Sun's main rigging on the port side, and when she took bottom the mainmast went over the side; at this time the Captain, James M. Jones, of St. George, Me., had his leg broken, and was otherwise badly injured by falling spars. The Rising Sun also had her bowsprit, headgear, and knightheads carried away, forecastle ripped up, top timbers on port side forward started, stanchions, main rail, and bulwarks broken from fore to main rigging on the port side; quarter rail gone, wheel injured, skylight stove, after part of house ripped up and stern injured more or less. The vessel leaks but little. She is now alongside the railway wharf, slightly aground. Schooner Lettie Wells while in contact with the Rising Sun, had about one-third of her stern cut down on the port side nearly to the water's edge. Had after part of the house stove, main boom broken, and lost a boat. Brig Charles Miller parted one chain and hawser. Schooner Lena R. Storer sustained no damage. Brig Eudorus lost bowsprit, jib-boom, and head gear. The Rising Sun also dragged afoul of schooner Mercy T. Trundy, and the latter lost jib-boom and all attached. Brig Rebboni dragged afoul of schooner Loretta Fish, and was slightly damaged.

THE ICE-BOUND FISHING FLEET.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREWS OF SEVERAL OF THE ABANDONED VESSELS—THE ESCAPE OF THE MEN ACROSS THE MOVING ICE.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—On the train to-day from Sandwich came a number of fishermen who had been obliged to abandon their craft, representing the crews of the Arrow, which sunk on Sunday afternoon; the Fenian, Eva G., and Levanter. For three weeks these vessels, with the Crystal Wave and the Hattie N. Reed, have been ice-bound and drifted with the great floe of ice from the Truro and Wellfleet shore to Sandwich, and, at no time being nearer the open sea than half a mile, the walk to the shore over the ice is now attended with great risk. When, yesterday afternoon, it was decided to leave the Fenian, the Eva G., and the Levanter, the snow had obliterated the limits of each separate cake, and the ten men had the greatest difficulty in gaining the shore. As it was they were seven hours on the move, struggling to get to land, and it was dark when they succeeded, and it was then only by the aid of five men on the shore that their lives were saved. The fishermen express great solicitude for the safety of the Hattie N. Reed and the Crystal Wave. The Arrow sank in fifteen fathoms of water, and as the Crystal Wave was suddenly lost sight of, it is feared by them that she went down where last seen in five fathoms. The men in every case remained in their vessels, using bulkheads, bunks, spars, &c., to keep their fires going, and living for days on scanty food and no water. With the Crystal Wave were three men, and as none of them has been seen it is feared they went down with their craft. The Hattie N. Reed had two men on board when last seen. The Arrow was valued at about $3,000, and the crew's loss is about $200 in outfits. There is no confirmation of the loss of the schooner Addie Blaisdell, reported wrecked on Handkerchief Shoal.

THE PROPOSED HAWAIIAN TREATY.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE EAST INDIES—WHERE THE GOLD GOES.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The discussion of the Hawaiian treaty has led to some interesting statements regarding our trade with the East Indies. The statistics for 1874 are not yet published, but in 1873 the British, Spanish, and Dutch East Indies, who are the competitors with the Hawaiian Islands for the sugar trade of the Pacific coast, sent of their products to this country $56,937,627, and took of our product in manufactures, excepting coin, only $1,500,700, or less than three per cent. The other ninety-seven per cent. goes to them in coin or exchange to Great Britain, Germany, or Spain to purchase their manufactures, while our factories lie idle. The Hawaiian Islands, being practically an American colony, took of American manufactures over seventy per cent., and under the treaty would take our produce entirely in pay. This state of facts in regard to our trade is attracting attention here, and explains, in part, the drain of gold from the country, and the lack of markets for American manufactures. It is argued that had that $55,000,000 been paid in American cottons and hardware we would be nearer specie payments, and more labor be furnished our people.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY—YOUTHFUL HEROISM.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 9.—A shocking tragedy occurred at the Mount Pleasant Mine in this city, to-day, by which two boys, named Henry Welsh and John Owens, were crushed to death in a coal-screen. Both lads were employed in the screen-room, with about sixty others, "cracker boys," separating the slate from the coal. Welsh was in the act of stepping across the screen when his foot was caught in the ponderous machine, which was revolving slowly. His cries brought to his aid his companion Owens, a boy some fifteen years of age, who bravely, and in the face of a fearful fate sought to extricate him. In the effort his arm was caught in the screen, and before the machinery could be brought to a stand-still both boys were crushed into a shapeless mass. The brave conduct of the boy Owens, who gave his life in the attempt to save his comrade, is one of the noblest examples of youthful heroism on record.

THE BUELL CASE UNDER THE "GAG LAW."

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Judge Treat, in the United States District Court, rendered a decision to-day in the Buell case, which was argued before him last Saturday. He held that what is commonly known as the Poland Press Gag law does not apply to the Buell case, and that recourse must be had to the law of 1789. Of the indictment under which Buell was arrested, the Judge said that the person framing it had evidently intended it to cover the case, but in this failed, it being clearly insufficient, and under it Buell was guilty of no offense of which the court could take cognizance. The District Attorney notified the court that he would appeal the case, and it will come before the United States Circuit Court during the March term.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 9.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Costigan moved his resolution respecting the New-Brunswick School law, and made an earnest appeal on behalf of the Catholic minority of that province. Debate was continued after recess to the hour of adjournment, when the debate was adjourned. In reply to Mr. Palmer, Mr. Mackenzie stated that the Government had already taken the necessary steps to bring about an early arbitration as to the compensation for fisheries to be granted under section 22 of the Treaty of Washington.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A CLEAN SWEEP OF THE STATE BY THE REPUBLICANS.

A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR, THE ENTIRE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION, AND A LARGE MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE CLAIMED—REPUBLICAN GAINS ALMOST EVERYWHERE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—The Republicans have achieved a decisive victory to-day in New-Hampshire. We have elected the Governor and a good majority in both branches of the Legislature, and probably all the three Congressmen. The whole Democracy have been met at every point and defeated.

ELECTION RETURNS BY WAY OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—Dispatches from New-Hampshire up to this hour indicate an unusually large vote by each party, and a possible Republican victory through the Prohibition vote, which is very generally being cast for the Republican nominees.

The Republicans already claim the Governor, and the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

The election of Frank Jones, Democrat, Congressional candidate in the First District, is conceded by the Republicans.

Portsmouth, in the First District, has gone Democratic by an increased majority. Jones, who is a resident of the city, has a majority there of 100, against a Democratic majority of 11 last year.

A Concord dispatch from a Republican source says: "The news of a Republican victory is confirmed beyond a doubt, and rejoicings have begun everywhere. Cheney's majority is probably small. The Legislature is Republican by a good working majority. It is known that Jones (Democrat) is elected in the First District, and Blair (Republican) in the Third, Kent, his opponent, running behind his ticket. The contest is close in the Second District."

The *Monitor* says: "The returns received this afternoon indicate beyond a peradventure that the Republican Party has won a triumph, even if it has not made a clean sweep, and has undoubtedly elected Mr. Cheney on the popular vote, and carried the House by an overwhelming majority, and the Senate two to one."

Returns from forty-nine towns give:

Cheney, Republican	7,686
Roberts, Democrat	7,715
White, Prohibitionist	149
Scattering	3

These towns last year gave McCutchins, Republican, 6,581; Weston, Democrat, 7,160; Blackman, Prohibitionist, and scattering, 503—a Republican gain of 902.

The Republican State Committee are confident that they have carried the State.

The indications are that the Republicans have elected their Governor and carried the Senate and House of Representatives.

Wonderful Republican gains are reported from almost every section of the State.

The Democrats are reticent as to the result, but are confident that further returns will elect their Governor, and possibly Bell, their Congressional candidate in the Second District.

THE EARLY DISPATCHES FROM CONCORD.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—Sufficient returns have already come in to insure beyond doubt a sweeping victory for the Republicans. During the evening the several newspaper offices and the Republican head-quarters have been crowded with people seeking information. All the news obtained was of the same general character, showing victories for the Republicans and losses for the Democrats. Not much excitement was manifested in the streets, those interested having crowded into the several offices, where the enthusiasm was vented in cheers and congratulations. The rooms occupied by the State committees of both parties have been open all the evening. That of the Republicans has been filled with an enthusiastic crowd, while the visitors at the Democratic head-quarters have been few in number. The Republicans held a meeting in Rumford Hall, where congratulatory speeches were made by several citizens. The Republicans claim that they have elected Cheney Governor by the people, and all three Congressmen; that they will have a majority of 30 or 40 in the Legislature; also a majority in the Senate, as the returns already show the election of seven Senators. At present these claims seem well founded. The gubernatorial majority, however, will probably be small.

The results in Councilors' Districts are undetermined, but it is claimed by the Democrats that they will have a majority in that body.

OVER TWO THOUSAND REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY TOWNS.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—One hundred and thirty towns give Cheney, Republican, 21,928; Roberts, Democrat, 19,783; White, Temperance, and scattering, 860. These towns last year gave McCutchins, Republican, 18,917; Weston, Democrat, 18,442; Blackmer, Temperance, and scattering, 1,207, which is a gain for Cheney of 2,517.

THE LATEST—AGGREGATE VOTE OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS—A LARGE REPUBLICAN GAIN.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—The Cities of Portsmouth, Concord, Exeter, Lebanon, Littleton, Nashua, Keene, Rochester, Dover, and Claremont return an aggregate Republican vote this year of 8,549 and a Democratic vote of 6,876, against last year's totals of 7,478 Republican and 6,035 Democratic. One hundred and sixty-eight towns give Cheney, Republican, 27,482; Roberts, Democrat, 25,672; White, Prohibitionist, and scattering 478. These towns last year gave McCutchins, Republican, 23,878; Western, Democrat, 23,756; Blackmar and scattering, 1,556, which is a gain for Cheney of 2,764.

THE CANDIDATES ELECTED.

The foregoing returns insure the election of the following, all of whom are Republicans:

Governor—Person C. Cheney.
Railroad Commissioner—Charles H. Powers.

CONGRESSMEN.

First District....Charles S. Whitehouse.
Second District..Austin F. Pike.
Third District....Henry W. Blair.

Mr. Pike was a member of the last Congress. The other Congressmen elect are new men. In the last Congress the member from the Third District was a Democrat; the other two districts were represented by Republicans. Last year there was no choice of Governor by the popular vote, and the Democratic candidate was chosen by the Legislature, that body having a Democratic majority of seventeen on joint ballot.

FRANCE.

FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT TO FORM A CABINET—M. BUFFET GIVES UP THE ATTEMPT—THE LEFT INDIGNANT.

PARIS, March 9.—The Cabinet combination of yesterday has failed in consequence of M. Buffet's refusal to enter the proposed Ministry, and the general unwillingness of leading politicians to join a Government the existence of which is considered precarious.

M. Buffet presided at to-day's sitting of the Assembly, after announcing yesterday that his doing so would signify that he had relinquished the attempt to form a Cabinet.

When the Assembly had adjourned, M. Buffet received and rejected overtures to join a combination formed by a fraction of the Assembly under M. Wallon, and this scheme has also fallen through.

The Left are indignant over the delay in the formation of a Ministry.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE PROPOSED APPROPRIATION FOR A REPRESENTATIVE THROWN OUT OF THE AUSTRIAN BUDGET.

VIENNA, March 9.—The Budget Committee of the Reichsrath have thrown out the special appropriation of $75,000 which the Government proposed to defray the expenses of the representation of Austria in the United States Centennial Exhibition.

SPAIN.

THE KING AND MARSHAL SERRANO.

MADRID, March 9.—King Alfonso gave an audience yesterday to Marshal Serrano.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET—ADVANCE IN WHEAT.

LONDON, March 9.—This week's *Mark Lane Express* says since its last issue wheat has gained fully a shilling in price. There is a firmer feeling and a better demand throughout the trade. Nevertheless, speculation is wholly wanting.

DISASTROUS GALE ON THE COAST—THE REVIVAL PREACHERS.

LONDON, March 10—5 A. M.—There was a heavy gale yesterday, and disasters to shipping on the British and Irish coasts are reported. Several lives have been lost.

Rev. Messrs. Moody and Sankey delivered exhortations last night at Agricultural Hall, Islington. It is estimated that 18,000 persons were assembled in and around the hall.

THE EASTER RECESS OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 10, 6 A. M.—A motion will be made in the House of Commons to adjourn over for the Easter holidays, from March 22 to April 5.

THE FAILURE TO FORM THE CABINET RESULTING FROM THE BONAPARTISTS AND THE CLERICAL PARTY.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Times'* Paris special states that the Ministry announced Monday evening was upset by the Bonapartists, who influenced MacMahon to oppose the appointment of the Duke d'Andiffret Pasquier. The Bishop of Orleans, in behalf of the clergy, also opposes M. Wallon. The *Times* correspondent says: In the conference on Monday President MacMahon, while urging M. Buffet to enter the Ministry, several times threatened to resign.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 10—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased, with westerly winds in the North-west and thence to the Western Gulf States, with generally clear weather. South-west winds, cloudy weather and snow prevail on the lower lakes; south-west winds, clear, warm weather from the Ohio Valley to the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States; southerly winds, warmer partly cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers have risen at Pittsburg, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans, and fallen at St. Louis and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, northerly winds, higher pressure, colder, clear weather.

From the North-west to Missouri and the lower lakes, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, clearing, colder weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, south-westerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain or snow in the latter.

The rivers will rise at Vicksburg, New-Orleans, and Pittsburg, and fall at St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM COLOMBIA, PERU, AND CHILI—SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

PANAMA, Feb. 21.—Tranquillity prevails in the State of Panama.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship Dryad, which came from Jamaica to inquire into the outrage committed on Dr. Piggot, an English subject, has returned to Jamaica. The case, with the claims thereon, has been sent to Bogota.

Capt. Lull, who is surveying the route for a canal along the line of the railroad, finds the result more favorable than was expected, and has discovered a lower summit level than that of the railroad, which is 262 feet.

A Jamaican named Blake, who had a shop at Monkey Hill, had an altercation with another Jamaican named Campbell about the price of a gun. The former took up one and pointed it at Campbell. It went off and killed the latter. Blake, frightened at what had happened, ran off toward the city. He was pursued by the friends of Campbell, overtaken, and wounded by machetes in such a way that, though he was able to reach Aspinwall, he died of his wounds. Some ten of those who wounded Blake have been arrested.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer City of Tokio, which left Aspinwall, on the 5th of January last, arrived in the harbor of Panama on the 19th inst., having made the voyage in 44 days and 23 hours, whole time, and 41 days, 8 hours, 59 minutes' running time.

A riot took place at Bogota on the 23d of January last. The millers have raised the price of flour, the bakers the same with the price of bread, and combined to keep it so. The people assembled in great numbers in the square of Bolivar, and finally proceeded to sack all the bakers' shops they could come at. The authorities did nothing, so the mob had it all their own way.

PERU.

Affairs in Peru up to the 13th inst. continue tranquil. Congress is still occupied in its extraordinary session, discussing the budget, the laws about guano, and the ordinance respecting the export of nitrate.

Work on the railroads is being pushed onward by Mr. Meiggs.

Mr. F. Thomas, the Plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru, proposes to leave for home in March next.

Mr. St. John, H. B. M. Minister to Peru, arrived on the 7th inst., and has taken charge of the Legation.

The United States steamer Richmond arrived at Talcahuana on the 28th of January last, having been ninety-one days from Panama.

CHILI

Up to the 3d inst. international relations continued uneasy between Chili and Bolivia. The merchants at Antofagusa have protested against a late law by Bolivia, imposing additional contributions on vessels entering Bolivian seaports, which in the opinion of the Chili press is against the spirit of the Walker-Baptista treaty recently approved of by Chili and the Bolivian Minister.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. SAMUEL E. BELCHER'S TESTIMONY.

WHAT TILTON TOLD HIM SOON AFTER THE WOODHULL PUBLICATION—MR. FULLERTON WISHES TO KNOW TO WHAT HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE CHURCH COMMITTEE—BUT MR. BELCHER CANNOT REMEMBER—MORE ABOUT THE WINSTED STORY—HOW MR. M'KELWAY OBTAINED THE GOLDEN AGE ARTICLE.

The trial yesterday was not so interesting as on the preceding day, and not nearly so amusing. Indeed, for the greater portion of the time it was dull and tedious. It seemed as if one were slipping back again to its earlier stages, the tripartite covenant, the true story, the confession, the retraction, the apology, the doings of the Plymouth Church Committee, and such well-worn topics being all more or less the subject of inquiry. This will be all very well when the defendant comes to the stand, but when only an ex-officer of Plymouth Church testifies it is not matter of especial interest. The witness who testified yesterday in respect to these matters was Mr. Samuel E. Belcher, President of the Jefferson Insurance Company of New-York, and his evidence was punctured a good deal by the cross-examination of Mr. Fullerton. Two witnesses were called in reference to the transaction at Winsted, Conn., when Mr. Tilton was there, in the course of his lecturing tour, and Mr. McKelway, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, was on the stand for about half an hour before the adjournment of the court. Mrs. Tilton was present yesterday for the first time in several days, and she was accompanied, as usual, by Mrs. Field and Mrs. Shearman. Mrs. Ovington was also present during a great portion of the proceedings, and several other ladies were present. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were there as usual, and the plaintiff and counsel on both sides put in a timely appearance.

Mr. George W. Lincoln, now of New-York, but landlord of the Winsted Hotel when Mr. Tilton was there, was the first witness called. His evidence was supplementary to that of Mr. Holmes, who was examined some time ago. He testified in effect that having knocked at the door of Mr. Tilton's room, and receiving no answer, he was going away when the door was thrown open. He retraced his steps and was met at the door by Mr. Tilton, who was without his coat and vest. The lady who was Mr. Tilton's companion was, he said, lying upon the bed. Upon cross-examination by Mr. Fullerton he admitted that there was no attempt at concealment. Mr. Albert M. Norton, a boarder in the hotel at the time, testified to having seen the lady standing in Mr. Tilton's room *en deshabille* a little after 6 o'clock on the morning after the lecture.

Mr. Samuel E. Belcher was then called, and, after some general evidence as to residence, occupation, &c., was examined more minutely as to his relations with Mr. Tilton and with Plymouth Church, of the Examining Committee of which he was a member. His examination was conducted by Mr. Hill. Mr. Tilton, he said, wanted him to become one of his arbitrators in the Bowen difficulty. Witness declined, and suggested that he should select somebody else. He had a conversation with Mr. Tilton soon after the publication of the Woodhull scandal. He met him at the Wall street ferry-boat. He said to Mr. Tilton that the story of the Woodhulls oppressed him, and that he was glad to meet Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton, he said, answered that there was nothing in it, but when pressed on the subject said there might be a modicum of truth in it—so much as a grain of wheat to a bushel of chaff. Witness detailed the whole of his interview with Mr. Tilton, and stated that after they left the ferry-boat they walked round to Remsen street, when Mr. Tilton went up to Mr. Moulton's door. He came back immediately, and they walked away together. When they were about to part he said to Mr. Tilton that his best friends were saying of him that he had not a spark of manhood or he would not permit his wife to rest under the charges made against her. Mr. Tilton, he said, then insisted that he should go to his house, where, after tea, he took him into the parlor and produced a roll of papers, a portion of which he read. Some of the papers were printed matter, and in answer to the query of witness as to what the printed matter was, Mr. Tilton stated that unless Mr. Bowen settled his contract with the *Independent* this paper would be printed, and Mr. Bowen had been made aware of this purpose. The printed matter was the article attached to the tripartite covenant, and known as the *Golden Age* article. Mr. Tilton, he said, also read to him the retraction of Mr. Bowen, and a note purporting to come from Mrs. Tilton, stating that during Mr. Tilton's absence Mr. Beecher had solicited her to become to him a wife, with all that that implied. The letter, he said, was a copy, the original being in the possession of Mr. Moulton. He further said that he had read the letter to Mr. Beecher, and that he was amazed and confounded and said that the woman must be crazy. Witness was then questioned as to Mrs. Tilton's retraction, which he said Mr. Tilton also read, and that he [witness] remarked that it was strange that Mr. Bowen should make a charge against Mr. Beecher and then withdraw it, and that Mrs. Tilton should also make a charge and withdraw it subsequently. Mr. Tilton, he said, also told him that he had obtained a confession and apology from Mr. Beecher, the confession being a verbal one given to himself, and the apology being written and in the hands of Mr. Frank Moulton, and that the retraction of Mrs. Tilton and the apology of Mr. Beecher were to be kept by Mr. Moulton for the protection of Mr. Beecher in case anything should arise in the future. Mr. Tilton, he said, spoke well of the "Woodhull and Claflin women," of their character and capacity, and added, "he said nothing against them." Counsel here asked, did you, in the course of your conversation, ask if Mr. Beecher had sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton? The witness answered, "Yes; and Mr. Tilton raised his hand upward and replied, 'No, she is as pure as an angel in heaven.'" His friendly relations with Mr. Tilton had never ceased since the time of that interview, but he had had no interview with Mr. Tilton since then.

Mr. Fullerton here took up the cross-examination of the witness, his first efforts being directed toward fixing the date of the interview testified to by the witness. He believed, he said, that it was about three weeks after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, but he could not say whether it was not near the time of the Christmas holidays. He was then questioned as to whether "the true story" was not the title of the paper which Mr. Tilton read to him, and he said that he did not believe that it was. He did not make any memorandum of the conversation with Mr. Tilton, and his testimony on the subject was altogether a matter of memory. Counsel then took witness in detail through the several documents which he said Mr. Tilton read to him, asking him to repeat such portions of each as he remembered. During this portion of the cross-examination Mr. Fullerton referred frequently to the printed report of the document known as "the true story." Referring to Mr. Tilton's statement that his wife was "as pure as an angel," counsel inquired if it did not appear to be the object of Mr. Tilton to impress upon him that Mrs. Tilton was not guilty of adultery, and he said that he did not derive that impression. He was asked if he did not say that he would stand by Mr. Beecher whether he was guilty or not, and he replied that he did not, but that he had spoken to the contrary effect. He was then cross-examined at some length as to whether he had communicated the story which was the subject matter of his testimony to any person or persons, and his answering was to the effect that he had spoken of it in a fragmentary way at different times and places, and to different persons. He subsequently admitted that he communicated it substantially to Mr. Hill at a recent period, and his memory being carried to the time of the sitting of the committee, he remembered having mentioned a portion of it last Summer to that gentleman. He stated a portion of it, he said, before the committee, omitting any reference to the printed matter, or to the letter of Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Tilton, alleging improper solicitations on the part of Mr. Beecher. After a few further questions, the court adjourned for recess.

When the session was resumed, Mr. Fullerton continued the cross-examination of the witness. "Did you," asked counsel, "when before the committee, state that Mr. Tilton read to you a letter from Mrs. Tilton to him alleging improper solicitation by Mr. Beecher?" and the witness replied that he did not recollect. Then Mr. Fullerton asked him if he did not so testify just before the adjournment of the court, but the witness had no recollection on the subject; and, being further questioned, said that he did not recollect what he had omitted before the committee. He did not, he said, purposely omit anything. He was then questioned as to whether the statement before the committee was not altogether vindicatory of Mr. Beecher, and he replied that he did not know anything about it. Mr. Fullerton next took up the report of the Plymouth Church committee, which contained a recapitulation of the witness' testimony, and questioned him whether he testified as therein represented. Taking up the different statements seriatim, he asked if he gave such testimony before the committee, and to some of the questions he answered "I may have," adding, "for it is true," but on most matters he had no recollection. The report contained, among other matters, the statement that Mr. Tilton read "the true story" to the witness, but he could not recollect that he had given such testimony. He was asked if he was present in Plymouth Church when the report was read, and, although he believed he was, his memory was very defective as to the transactions; and, at length, Mr. Fullerton asked if he knew whether there was anybody there but himself. On this point he was satisfied, and Mr. Fullerton expressed himself glad that there was something on which he was positive. Counsel then proceeded to cross-examine the witness in reference to the West charges, which he did not regard as involving a charge of adultery. At that time he thought that criminal solicitation involved as much as criminal intimacy. The cross-examination on this point was very extended, and at length the witness managed to explain that in his estimation criminal intimacy did not necessarily involve adultery, but might consist of clandestine and surreptitious visits by a man to another man's wife. An interview with Mr. Tilton, with the view of getting him to appear before the committee, was then made the subject of cross-examination, and then Mr. Fullerton asked witness why the West charges were not prosecuted to a conclusion. Witness thought that they had been, Mr. Tilton having denied that he was amenable to the jurisdiction of the church. After a brief re-direct examination by Mr. Hill, the witness was permitted to retire.

Miss Oakley was here called, but the lady not being in court, the stand was taken by Mr. St. Clair McKelway, Associate Editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who testified to an interview which he had with Mr. Tilton about three weeks after the publication of the Woodhull scandal. Mr. Tilton, he said, declined to speak to him on the subject in his capacity of a journalist, but was willing that they should speak as gentlemen and friends. Mr. McKelway related a story which Mr. Tilton told to him in the form of an allegory, and which, with the present lights thrown upon it, plainly indicated the relations of the plaintiff and Mr. Beecher. This allegory pointed to the theory of solicitation merely on the part of Mr. Beecher, and not criminal intimacy. Mr. McKelway also detailed how, through Mr. Harman, he got possession of the *Golden Age* article and other documents of Mr. Tilton on the same day of the interview with the plaintiff. Mr. Tilton, he said, so far as he was himself concerned, would not give them to him for publication. At this stage the court adjourned until this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings commenced yesterday at 11:02 o'clock, when George W. Lincoln was called and examined by Mr. Hill.

Q.—Mr. Lincoln, where do you reside? A.—Fulton, N. Y.

Q.—Where did you reside in the month of December, 1869? A.—Winsted, Conn.

Q.—What business did you do? A.—Hotel keeper.

Q.—Keeper of what hotel? A.—Beardsley House.

Q.—Do you recollect when Theodore Tilton came there to lecture, in December, 1869? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Who received him at the hotel? A.—I received him, Sir.

A juror requested Mr. Hill to instruct the witness to speak louder.

Mr. Hill—The juror requests you to speak a little louder.

Witness—I received him myself.

Q.—Do you remember the hour of the day? A.—About 1:30 in the afternoon.

Q.—Please state what occurred when he came in? A.—First he went to dinner, Sir.

Q.—Well, did he register? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—Very well; any one with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—A lady.

Q.—How did he register?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; one moment, Sir.

The Court—Do you mean how did he write it in the book? That is the meaning of the term register.

Mr. Hill—Yes, Sir; it refers to the hotel register.

The Court—Have you it here?

Witness—No, Sir; the register is lost.

The Court—Prove that, Mr. Hill.

Q.—Do you know where that hotel register is? A.—I don't.

Q.—How long since you have seen it? A.—I left it there on the 1st of April, 1870, and I have not seen it since.

Q.—Have not seen it since? A.—Have not seen it since.

Q.—Please state how did he register?

Mr. Fullerton—No, no; they have not proved it yet.

Mr. Beach (to witness)—Did you leave it at the house? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And it continued as the register of the house? A.—I could not say as to that, Sir.

Q.—Who succeeded you? A.—A gentleman of the name of Reed.

Q.—You left it with him? A.—I did; yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—That is all, Sir.

Mr. Hill—You say he entered his name upon the register? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—And what occurred just there at the time of registering—give the conversation which occurred between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—He called for two rooms adjoining.

Q.—Yes; what else? A.—With a fire in his room.

Q.—Did he ask to have a fire in the other room? A.—No, Sir; he said one fire would be sufficient.

Q.—Now, did you furnish him rooms adjoining one another—opening into one another? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Why not?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Witness—I looked—

Mr. Hill—Well, I don't care about that; what did you tell him? A.—I told him I could give him a front room and the lady a room just across the hall, opposite or nearly opposite.

Q.—Now, did you do that? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—On what floor? A.—On the third floor.

Q.—Now, please state, Mr. Lincoln, if there was a public parlor in your hotel? A.—There was, Sir.

Q.—A commodious and comfortable place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For ladies? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As well as for gentlemen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were they comfortably furnished with sofas, fire, and chairs? A.—Always; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, please state, Mr. Lincoln, if you had occasion to go to that room of Mr. Tilton in the afternoon; I mean the front room you assigned to him? A.—I had, Sir.

Q.—How did you come to go there?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Court—He went; that is enough.

Mr. Hill—Very well, you went to the door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I rapped at the door.

Q.—Well, go on and tell us what occurred. A.—I rapped at the door, and, as I heard no response, I turned to go back to the office again; I had got but a few steps from the door when the door opened, and I returned.

Q.—You returned to the door? A.—I returned to the door.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What was his condition as to dress? A.—His coat and jacket, or his coat and vest, were off, and he was in his stocking feet.

Q.—Did you see the lady? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Where was she? A.—Lying upon the bed.

Q.—Which side? A.—On the front side of the bed.

Q.—Did you rap twice or but once, Mr. Lincoln, at the door? A.—I could not swear positively, Sir, about that.

Q.—Well, how long did you wait before the door was opened? A.—A moment or so, Sir.

Q.—You started to go away, you recollect? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—All quiet at first, and then a man came to the door as you turned to go away? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how old a person was this lady?

Mr. Fullerton—We object.

Q.—Well, in appearance?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, we object to that.

The Court—We will take the answer about how old.

Mr. Hill—About how old was she?

Witness—I should judge her to be about twenty-five years.

Q.—How large a person was she? A.—She was above the average of ladies in size.

Q.—Weight about how much?

The Court—I hardly think he can answer that. [A laugh.]

Mr. Hill—It is important, with a view to ascertain how old and how large a person this lady was.

Mr. Morris—You cannot tell that from her present appearance and age; that is six years ago.

Q.—Did you observe their conduct while they were at table, Mr. Lincoln, dining or at breakfast? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What was it toward each? A.—Very courteous and familiar.

Q.—Anything more than ordinary?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, Sir.

The Court—The question is what you observed—describe it in your own way, Mr. Lincoln?

Witness—They were very familiar and very courteous toward each other.

Q.—Now, what time did they leave the hotel? A.—A few minutes before 7 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Do you know what depot they went to? A.—To the Aqueduct Depot; there was but one road then running into the town, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether they called for cider or not, at the dinner table? A.—They did, Sir.

Q.—Had you anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why not?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

Mr. Hill—Well, I will ask you this—was yours a temperance hotel? A.—It was, Sir.

Mr. Hill—That is all.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—What time did you go to the door, Mr. Lincoln? A.—Not long after dinner, Sir.

Q.—Well, now, will you tell me what time you had dinner, and I will be able to make a calculation? A.—Very soon after they arrived; between 1:30 and 2 o'clock; probably in the neighborhood of 2 o'clock.

Q.—You had dinner? A.—I had dinner for them.

Q.—You had dinner for them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Regular dinner over? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long after dinner was it that you went to the room? A.—Well, I could not recollect, Sir; perhaps an hour or so; I could not swear positively as to that, Sir.

Q.—What season of the year was it? A.—The Winter season.

Q.—What month? A.—The month of December.

Q.—The month of December? A.—The month of December.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—I am quite sure, Sir.

Q.—What year? A.—1869.

Q.—It was the year 1869, and in the month of December? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton lecture in that place that night? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—At what hour? A.—I could not swear, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Tilton and the lady there at tea? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Take tea out? A.—I believe they did, Sir.

Q.—Did he return to the house again? A.—I think he did, but I am not sure of that.

Q.—What time did he return? A.—Well, I could not tell you that, Sir.

Q.—Did he remain all night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time did he leave next day? A.—He left in the morning by the 7 o'clock train.

Q.—Seven o'clock next morning? A.—Yes, Sir; the train left at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—The train left at 7 o'clock in the morning? A.—The train left at 7 o'clock in the morning, and he left the house in season to get the train.

Q.—When you knocked at the door did you hear any noise? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you turned to go away? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What arrested your steps? A.—The door being opened.

Q.—By whom was the room door opened? A.—When I returned Mr. Tilton was at the door.

Q.—You would not have known who were in there at the time if the door was not opened for you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it thrown open? A.—Yes, Sir; thrown open as usual.

Q.—Thrown open as usual? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was thrown wide open, so that you could see the bed, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir; the door was within three feet, perhaps, of the partition that divided it from the next room.

Q.—Was there a bed in the next room? A.—No, Sir; in the same room.

Q.—In the same room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The door was thrown wide open, so that you could see the bed in the room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—No attempt to conceal anything? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No effort at concealment? A.—No, Sir; not that I noticed.

Q.—Did you go to the lecture? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Take your family? A.—Some of them were there, Sir; I could not say how many.

Q.—About how many? A.—I could not say how many, Sir.

Q.—Males or females? A.—Both, I think, Sir; both.

Q.—Your wife? A.—I think she went.

Q.—Your daughters? A.—No, Sir; my daughters were too young.

Mr. Fullerton—How?

Witness—My daughters were too young, Sir.

Q.—You are sure that none of them went? A.—I am quite sure.

Q.—But Mrs. Lincoln went? A.—I think she did.

Q.—Take any friends? A.—I don't remember about that.

Q.—Who purchased the tickets for them? A.—I could not tell you, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember doing it? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. HILL.

Q.—Do you recollect the subject of that lecture? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—"True Woman."

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. I have not asked him anything about the lecture.

The Court—True. You are not strictly entitled to it, Mr. Hill. Why do you ask it?

Mr. Hill—Because I forgot it in the direct, Sir.

The Court—I think this is merely an advertisement for it.

Mr. Fullerton—Admit this, and it may be necessary to produce the whole lecture as an advertisement.

Mr. Hill—I wish you would.

Mr. Morris—We object to it as immaterial.

Mr. Pryor—What has this got to do with anything elicited in the cross-examination?

Mr. Evarts whispered to Mr. Hill that it was material in the general issue.

Mr. Morris—We understand that: but what materiality has it to anything brought out in the cross-examination?

The Court—None at all.

Mr. Beach—It leads, of course, into further examination on our part, and we shall have to argue that matter.

The Court—I think I will rule it out.

Mr. Hill—Does your Honor rule it out?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Hill—We except.

The Court—I rule it out on the general ground.

Q.—Did you see books lying around in that room?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

Mr. Hill—That is all, Mr. Lincoln.

The witness was retiring, when he was recalled.

Mr. Hill—Wait. A juror wants to ask you a question.

A Juror—I would like to know whether this was before or after dinner?

Witness—After dinner.

A Juror—How long after?

Witness—I think about an hour after dinner; of course I could not swear positively as to that.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT F. NORTON.

Mr. Albert F. Norton was then called and the officer proceeded to swear him. The witness, however, seemed scarcely to understand the injunction to kiss the book, and remarking his hesitation, the Judge inquired: "This oath that you have taken, do you consider that binding upon your conscience?"

Mr. Norton—I do, Sir.

Mr. Norton having at last kissed the book, Mr. Hill proceeded to examine him, as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—New-Britain, Conn.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a mechanic in the employ of the Stanley Rule and Level Company.

Q.—Of New-Britain? A.—Of New-Britain.

Q.—Where did you reside in December, 1869? A.—Winsted; I was a contractor for the Winsted Hoe Company.

Q.—Did you board at the Beardsley House at the time Theodore Tilton came there to deliver his lecture on the subject of the "True Woman?" A.—I did.

Q.—Do you know what room he occupied in the hotel? A.—I knew what room it was; I don't recollect the number.

Q.—Did you occupy that room yourself at any time? A.—I did, before he came there and afterward.

Q.—State whether or not it was on the same floor as yours? A.—It was on the same floor.

Q.—Now, Sir, as you passed that room—as you came down from your room, did you have to pass Mr. Tilton's room? A.—I did.

Q.—State what you saw upon that morning, while Tilton was in the hotel, in passing that room? A.—That morning, as I came down, his room—the door was about half open, there was a lady, partially dressed, in the room; I saw them—I saw her standing there as I came down.

Q.—Can you state what time in the morning this was? A.—Oh, it was a little after 6—maybe about 6:30.

Q.—State whether or not she was so far dressed as to conceal her skirts. A.—She was not.

Q.—Whether she was in white or not. A.—She was in white.

Q.—That is all—wait a single moment. [After a whispered conference with Mr. Tracy.] It is suggested—did you attend the lecture that night? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you know whether this lady whom you saw in the room was the same one who was in company with Mr. Tilton at the lecture? A.—It was.

Q.—Were you at the breakfast-table in the morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was she the same lady that was with him there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any book—*Paradise Lost* or anything like that—there? A.—I did not.

Mr. Hill—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. FULLERTON.

Mr. Fullerton then cross-examined the witness, as follows:

Q.—Were you a guest of the hotel at that time? A.—No, Sir; I was a regular boarder there.

Q.—A regular boarder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What business were you engaged in at that time? A.—I was a contractor for the Winsted Hoe Company.

Q.—How? A.—I was running a contract at that time for one of their shops.

Q.—Contract for what? A.—In manufacturing wrenches.

Q.—Were you ever in the employ of the proprietor of the hotel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not in his employ at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect who the proprietor of the hotel was at that time? A.—Mr. Lincoln.

Q.—And who managed that manufacturing? A.—T. M. Clark.

Q.—Yes, Sir—you were in his employ? A.—I was; he was agent of the company.

Q.—How long did you remain in his employ? A.—A little over two years.

Q.—Then where did you go? A.—I went to New-Britain.

Q.—Where is that? A.—In Connecticut.

Q.—Engaged in business there? A.—I was in the employ of the Stanley Rule and Level Company.

Q.—There still? A.—There still.

Q.—Before you went into the employment of Mr. Clark what were you engaged in? A.—I was Superintendent of the Clifton Mill Company.

Q.—Where was that? A.—That was in Winsted. The wrench shop was a portion of the property of the Clifton Mill Company, which was bought by Mr. Clark.

Q.—While you were in the employ of Mr. Clark were you engaged in any legal controversy? A.—Not any.

Q.—Ever charged with any offense? A.—Not any.

Q.—Did not you compromise a litigation at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In no legal controversy at all? A.—Not any.

Q.—Charged with no violation of law? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—No controversy, no suit of any kind? A.—No lawsuit of any kind.

Q.—Did not you compromise any legal difficulty? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No claim made upon you by any person? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or persons whomsoever? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

The Court—That is all.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SAMUEL E. BELCHER.

Mr. Samuel E. Belcher was the next witness called by the defense. Having affirmed, he was examined by Mr. Hill as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I reside at No. 113 North Oxford street.

Q.—And how long have you lived there? A.—I have lived there, I think, since 1860.

Q.—How long have you been a resident of Brooklyn? A.—About twenty-three years.

Q.—And in what business are you engaged? A.—Insurance business.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—I am President of a company.

Q.—What company is it? A.—Jefferson Insurance Company.

Q.—What company did you say? A.—The Jefferson Insurance Company.

Q.—Of New-York or Brooklyn? A.—New-York.

Q.—Where is your office? A.—No. 111 Broadway.

Q.—How long have you been President of that company? A.—I have been President six or seven years.

Q.—What were you engaged in prior to that? A.—I was Secretary of the same company.

Q.—For how long? A.—About ten years.

The Court—The reporters request that you speak a little louder, if you can.

The Witness—I will do that.

Mr. Hall—Are you a member of Plymouth Church? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you been a member? A.—Since 1853.

Q.—Have you been an officer of that church? A.—I have.

Q.—What offices have you occupied? A.—I have been a member of the Examining Committee, a member of the Music Committee, and a Deacon of the church.

Q.—Any other office? A.—I think that is all, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you know Mr. Tilton, this plaintiff? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you been acquainted with him? A.—I think twenty years or more.

Q.—Were you associated with him at all in any official capacity in Plymouth Church? If so, state what it was. A.—I was teacher in the Sabbath-school at the same time that he was; I was a member of the Music Committee at the same time that he was.

Q.—For how long were you members of the Music Committee together? A.—I cannot say; the members of the Music Committee are elected for three years; I may not have been elected at the same time Mr. Tilton was; I cannot say.

Q.—How long were you in the Sunday-school together? A.—But a very short time. I was but a very short time in the Sunday-school myself.

Q.—How intimate have you been with Theodore Tilton? A.—We have been intimate friends.

Q.—Lived near each other? A.—Lived neighbors.

Q.—How near? A.—Adjoining buildings.

Q.—Please state whether and to what extent your families were friendly or intimate with one another while you were living in adjoining houses? A.—They were very intimate; so much so as to visit each other daily—members of the family.

Q.—How long were you living together in adjoining houses? A.—I do not remember positively; I think two or three years.

Q.—How near have you lived to Mr. Tilton during the balance of your acquaintance with him? A.—Well, our intimacy has not continued, but we have always been friendly when we have met, and we have interchanged visits.

Q.—You don't quite answer my question. How near have you lived to him at other times than the few years when you were living in adjoining houses? A.—I don't know that I get your question exactly.

Q.—Well, Sir. You lived in adjoining houses for two years, or three years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, where did he live? A.—Since that he has lived in Livingston street, I understand, and we have remained across the street from where we lived. I moved across the street and he moved to Livingston street, as I understand.

Q.—I think you stated you had been friends, although your intimacy had not continued after moving from Oxford street? A.—Yes; that is so.

Q.—Do you recollect whether Mr. Tilton invited you to become one of his arbitrators in the Bowen difficulty? A.—He did.

Q.—State what occurred then? A.—I met Mr. Tilton on Broadway, near Cedar street, and he stated that his difficulty with Mr. Bowen would probably be left to arbitrators, and he asked me if I would act as one of his arbitrators on that occasion in case he wanted me to.

Q.—What was the conclusion? A.—I declined, or rather stated that I did not wish to act as an arbitrator, and preferred that he should select somebody else, and suggested that he should do so.

Q.—Well, what else was there of that conversation? A.—I don't remember anything else.

Q.—Was there anything said about what should be done in case he didn't find another man? A.—I stated, in case he could not find a suitable person, any one else that would answer his purpose, I would act for him.

THE CONVERSATION ON THE FERRY-BOAT.

Q.—Do you remember the occasion of what is known as the "Woodhull scandal," in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you meet and have a conversation with Theodore Tilton after that? A.—I did.

Q.—Please state where you met him? A.—I met Mr. Tilton while passing on the ferry-boat at Wall Street Ferry.

Q.—About what time of day? A.—In the evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Q.—Give me the time in the month, if you can? A.—Well, it was a short time, I should think two or three weeks, after the Woodhull scandal.

Q.—In the month of November? A.—In the month of November; possibly it might have been as late as December.

Q.—What is your recollection?—My recollection is it was in the month of November, a few weeks after the Woodhull scandal was first published; it was the first interview I had with Mr. Tilton since election.

Q.—You met him at the ferry-boat as you were getting on. Please state what occurred. A.—I met Mr. Tilton, and we passed on toward the ladies' cabin of the boat, where he said to me, "Don't go in there; come out here; I want to talk with you." We walked through the carriage passageway of the ferry-boat to the front part of the boat, under the overhanging places.

Q.—What occurred there? A.—I said to Mr. Tilton, "This terrible story of the Woodhulls oppresses me, and I am glad that I met you," hoping that he might have something to say to set my mind at rest on the subject.

Q.—What did he say in reply? Give us the conversation that occurred there. A.—I am not stating the exact language, of course, that was used; I am giving my best recollection of it; the first thing that was said after the remark I made was that there was nothing in it; I replied, "There must be something in it, Theodore, or these women, shameless as they are, would not dare to publish a thing of that kind without having some authority to fall back upon."

Q.—Well, what did he say then? A.—Well, he said there might be a modicum of truth, a base—so much as a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff; I replied, "Give me the grain of wheat about the matter; I don't want anything else but that. Give me the grain of wheat."

Q.—What next occurred? A.—Mr. Tilton spoke generally, in his opinion, of the propriety of silence, of not saying anything about it, and of letting it pass; the conversation was general; I don't remember any specific conversation; we crossed the ferry together; we talked on that and general topics.

Q.—Do you remember if he stated anything there in reference to the newspapers—what they were doing about it? A.—He said that the newspapers were calling upon him to come out, and he thought it was strange that they did not call upon Mr. Bowen or Mr. Beecher to come out; why they should pitch into him—so strange.

Q.—Did you make any reply to that—if so, state it? A.—No; I don't remember any reply.

Q.—After leaving the ferry-boat, where did you go; just describe your trip, as nearly as you can, without waiting for questions? A.—We walked up to the foot of the stairway at the arch to Montague street; at the foot of the stairway he said, "Come up this way;" we went up the stairway to Montague terrace, and there he said, "Come around in Remsen street; I want to talk to Frank Moulton a moment;" we walked around through Remsen street to Moulton's house; I did not then know where Mr. Moulton's house was, but Mr. Tilton left me on the sidewalk and ran up the steps and rang the bell, and some one came to the door—I don't know who; but Mr. Tilton returned to me and we went on; I didn't hear what the question or the answer was at the door; we walked through Remsen street, across Court street, into the City Hall Park, through the City Hall Park to the other side of the park, on Fulton street; then I said to Mr. Tilton, "You go up Fulton avenue, I go up Myrtle avenue; we will have to separate here;" he says, "It is not much out of your way to walk up to my corner; suppose you walk up to my corner;" I walked up with him to his corner.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you have a conversation by the way? A.—We had, of course; there was some conversation; I don't know that I can remember what it was, but there was a general conversation, and I recollect we talked something about the election that had passed—that had previously taken place.

Q.—A friendly and cordial conversation? A.—The conversation, the whole interview with Mr. Tilton, was friendly on both sides.

Q.—You have given it to the corner of Gallatin place and Fulton avenue—his corner, as he called it. Please state what occurred there. A.—I was about to leave Mr. Tilton, and I said to him before leaving: "I think, Mr. Tilton, you should know what your oldest and best friends are saying of you in this matter; I hope you will not think illy or hardly of me for saying it; Mr. Tilton said no, nothing I might say would destroy our friendship; I then said to him that his friends say that if he had—that if Theodore Tilton had—a spark of manhood left in him, he would not allow his wife to remain under the charges in that paper twenty-four hours without denying them if they were untrue.

Q.—Well, Sir, proceed. What did Mr. Tilton say to that? A.—Mr. Tilton said, "Now, Sam Belcher, you shall go home with me; I have something to show you;" I stated that I couldn't well go, because I was expected home; my family did not know where I was; but he urged it upon me—said he insisted I should go home with him; and then we walked through Fulton avenue and Gallatin place to Mr. Tilton's house.

WHAT TILTON READ TO HIM AT HIS HOUSE.

Q.—What occurred there? Give the narrative as fully as you can. A.—I went to Mr. Tilton's house with him, and we took a light tea; after the tea was over he invited me to the back parlor, gave me a comfortable seat before a pleasant fire, drew the folding doors from both the rooms—from the dining-room and supper-room and the front parlor—closed both those doors, and then brought forward a roll of papers.

Q.—How large a roll? A.—I should think about six or eight inches in diameter.

Q.—Then what occurred, Mr. Belcher?

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—As rolled up?

Mr. Hill—You mean as they were rolled up? A.—As they were rolled up. Mr. Tilton commenced reading the papers and commenting upon them. But he did not read all of the papers. He turned them over, and part he read and part he did not read. He stated that—when I saw the roll of papers, and when they were being unrolled, I noticed that part of the matters were printed; and I asked Mr. Tilton why this matter was in type, or what this matter was that was in type. He said that it had been printed, and was forwarded to Mr. Bowen with an intimation that unless a settlement was made for his broken contracts, this would be printed.

Q.—Well, Sir, what occurred after that? Do you recollect what this printed matter was, Mr. Belcher?

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Hill)—Did he read any part of it?

Mr. Hill—Did you read any part of it? A.—I didn't read any of the papers.

Q.—Did he read it to you? A.—He read a portion of it to me; I am not sure but he may have read the whole of it. But it had reference to a letter said to have been written by Mr. Bowen to Mr. Tilton from Woodstock.

Q.—Do you recollect whether any part of it consisted of a letter from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bowen? A.—I think it did, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect what letter that was—what the date of it was? A.—No, Sir; I don't recollect the date. I have—

Mr. Hill—A single moment, Mr. —. [Here Mr. Hill consulted briefly with Mr. Shearman.]

Q.—Look at the printed part of this paper, [shown to witness,] exhibit "D 25." A. (after glancing over the paper)—That appears to be—that appears to be the paper, if I recollect, or a part of it.

Q.—He didn't read you the whole of it, do you say? A.—I don't remember that he read me the whole of it; I only recollect portions of it now.

Q.—This is the printed paper which is appended to the tripartite covenant—a copy of it?

Mr. Evarts (in an undertone to Mr. Hill)—Already given in evidence.

Mr. Hill—Already handed in evidence.

Mr. Shearman—And known as the *Golden Age* article and published in September with editorial comments.

Mr. Hill—Headed "The Personal Statement."

Q.—Do you remember, Mr. Belcher, whether the printed matter which you saw was a proof, a printer's proof—a "galley" proof? A.—Mr. Tilton told me that it was a "galley" proof, I think.

Q.—He told you that when he said that it had been sent to Mr. Bowen with an intimation that unless—

Mr. Fullerton—Wait! That is not a repetition of the words of the witness.

Mr. Evarts (aside to Mr. Hill)—In what connection did he say that?

Mr. Hill—In what connection did he say that? A.—I noticed in the bundle of papers this printed matter, and I asked him why this was in type. He stated that it had been put in type and was forwarded to Mr. Bowen, with an intimation that unless, a settlement was made of the broken contract, it would be published.

Q.—Now, Mr. Belcher, was anything said either by you or by Mr. Tilton with reference to this letter which Tilton had written to Mr. Bowen, and which he showed you in type? A.—I said to Mr. Tilton that I did not think that the world would accept those charges—the charges contained in that letter as against Mr. Beecher, coming from Mr. Bowen. Mr. Tilton's reply was, "I don't see how you could very well believe that; because Mr. Bowen has retracted those charges." I then asked him— I asked him to see the retraction.

Q.—What did he say or do? A.—He then read to me what purported to be a retraction from Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Reading it from among this roll of papers? A.—Yes, Sir; from among the roll of papers.

Q.—Very well. What was then said between you after he read you or stated to you that Mr. Bowen had retracted the charges? Can you recollect what language he used in reading the retraction of Bowen? A.—I do not.

Q.—Can you recollect the substance of it? A.—I don't remember now, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether anything was said with reference to extending to him corresponding fellowship? A.—I recollect that in that letter that I call the retraction, Mr. Tilton stated that Mr. Bowen retracted the statements that he made against Mr. Beecher, and that he knew nothing that would interfere with his accepting him, or interfere with Mr. Beecher's Christian character, or something to that effect.

Q.—You mean, Mr. Belcher, that you recollect that as part? A.—I recollect that as part of it.

Q.—Part of the paper? A.—As part of the paper that he read—as part of the retraction of Mr. Bowen's charges against Mr. Beecher.

MRS. TILTON'S CHARGE AND SUBSEQUENT RETRACTION.

Q.—What next occurred between you and Mr. Tilton, as you recollect it? A.—Well, Mr. Tilton came to read to me what purported to be a note or letter from his wife to him, in which she stated that Mr. Beecher had made a proposition to her, during Mr. Tilton's absence, to become a wife to him and all that that word implied.

Q.—Well, Sir? A.—And I said to Mr. Tilton, when he read the paper: "Is that paper in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting?" He says: "No; it is a copy." I asked where the original was, and he said Frank Moulton had it.

Q.—Proceed with the narrative, Mr. Belcher, and state what occurred then—after he stated that the original was in Frank Moulton's hands—do you recollect whether he said that he read that paper or not to Mr. Beecher? A.—I asked him, when he read that letter coming from Mrs. Tilton—said I, "How did Mrs. Tilton receive the proposition from Mr. Beecher?" Mr. Tilton said she indignantly repelled it. I then asked him what he did when he received that letter from Mrs. Tilton. He stated that he had seen Frank Moulton next morning, and arranged an interview with Mr. Beecher; that he had an interview with Mr. Beecher at Mr. Moulton's house, and that at that interview he charged Mr. Beecher with the act, and read to him this letter—Mrs. Tilton's letter; I then asked him how Mr. Beecher acted on the occasion, and he said he was confounded—astonished, and confounded, and said that it was false, and that the woman must be crazy.

Q.—I will ask you to speak a little louder, Mr. Belcher, please. Repeat what you just said when you asked him how Mr. Beecher acted? A.—I asked him how Mr. Beecher acted when he charged him with this act and read him Mrs. Tilton's letter; he said that Mr. Beecher appeared astonished and confounded, and said that it was false, and that the woman must be crazy.

Q.—Do you recollect what next occurred between you and Mr. Tilton; if so, proceed without further questioning. A.—He said—I understood him to say—that Mr. Beecher stepped out of the house and went down to his, and when Mr. Tilton got home that night Mrs. Tilton informed him that Mr. Beecher had been there, and that she had given him a retraction of the letter.

Q.—Well, the next thing, Mr. Belcher. A.—I remarked that I thought it was a very strange thing that—a very strange thing—that Mr. Bowen should make a charge against Mr. Beecher and then retract it, and said I, "Theodore, I don't see any evidence here—where is that grain of wheat?"

Q.—Well, Sir, was the paper shown to you the paper which Mrs. Tilton had given to her husband? A.—The paper was not shown to me; none of these papers were shown to me; Mr. Tilton sat a distance of several feet from me, four or five feet, while he was reading the papers; the papers were never in my hands; the papers were in Mr. Tilton's hands; I did not see the papers to scrutinize them; I can only identify them as I remember them being read.

Q.—Mr. Belcher, you stated that Mr. Tilton said that Mr. Beecher had stepped out of the house, gone to his own, and when he came home Mrs. Tilton informed him that Mr. Beecher had been there and got the paper. Did he read to you the paper which Mrs. Tilton had given to Mr. Beecher, or a copy of it? A.—He read to me what purported to be the retraction of Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Very well; now can you remember the contents of that paper? A.—I cannot, Sir; I cannot recollect the words, the language; I can recollect the general substance of it.

Mr. Hill—Exhibit No. 5, from the printed record is shown to the witness.

Witness—I recollect that, Sir.

Q.—Is that the paper which he read to you as Mrs. Tilton's retraction given to Mr. Beecher? A.—That is the paper; yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—What is the number?

Mr. Hill—Exhibit No. 5. Now, Mr. Belcher, what next occurred after the reading of this letter, of this retraction, if you remember—did he say anything about Mrs. Tilton's having withdrawn the paper she had given to Mr. Beecher? A.—He stated that notwithstanding the retraction of Mrs. Tilton, that Mrs. Tilton had withdrawn or retracted the retraction, and that Mr. Beecher had confessed and apologized.

Q.—Very well; now, did you ask him to show you Mrs. Tilton's recantation of the retraction, or retraction of the retraction? A.—I don't remember.

MR. BEECHER'S APOLOGY PLACED IN MOULTON'S HANDS FOR BEECHER'S PROTECTION.

Q.—Now, the next thing that occurred in the order of the story, as near as you can recollect. A.—I asked him where Mr. Beecher's confession and the retraction and the confession and the apology were.

Q.—Apology also? A.—He stated that the confession was a verbal one made to Mr. Tilton, and the apology was in writing and in the hands of Frank Moulton.

Q.—Well, how did he say it got there? A.—He stated that Mr. Beecher had given to Mr. Moulton the apology to be kept by Mr. Moulton in connection with Mrs. Tilton's letter making the charge, as Mr. Beecher's protection in case anything should arise from it in the future.

Q.—Was anything said, Mr. Belcher, by Mr. Tilton as to the circumstances under which Mr. Moulton obtained the retraction from Mr. Beecher—the paper, I mean? A.—I asked him in relation to the pistol scene, so called; he said that there was no foundation in fact for the pistol scene as stated by the Woodhulls; that Mr. Moulton might possibly have had a pistol with him, as he was in the habit of carrying one, but he did not make any demonstration with it.

Q.—Did you mean to be understood, Mr. Belcher, as stating that Mr. Moulton was to keep the paper making the charge and the apology—

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment; now—

Mr. Hill (continuing)—As Mr. Beecher's protection?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

Mr. Hill—If you wait until the question is asked, it will probably—

Mr. Fullerton—You have got one question out, and that is enough at a time.

Mr. Hill—I had not it finished, when you began to object.

Mr. Fullerton—It is quite time to object when you have said half of it.

Mr. Hill—That may be your method of doing it.

Mr. Fullerton—Yours is a worse one than that. [To the court]—Your Honor will observe that the witness has stated exactly what occurred. Now the counsel asks him if he meant something quite different from what his language would import.

Mr. Hill—I wish to call your attention, Mr. Belcher, to the statement which you made about the apology. Were the apology and the letter of Mrs. Tilton making the charge to be kept, or was it the retraction and the letter making the charge?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to it as a leading question.

The Court—Mr. Hill, the practice would be to ask the witness what, if anything, was said on that subject?

Mr. Beach—The witness has explicitly stated that Mr. Tilton had said to him that this apology of Mr. Beecher was to be kept by Frank Moulton in connection with the charge or the confessions of Mrs. Tilton, as the protection of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Hill—He has not said that.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; he has said that.

Mr. Beach—He has said that in distinct language.

Mr. Shearman—He did not say that.

Mr. Beach—He did say precisely that.

Mr. Evarts—Let us see about that.

The Court—I think he spoke of it as being in connection with that.

Mr. Evarts—Very well, refer to the minutes.

The Court—Stenographer, can you turn back to that and read it at once?

The Stenographer—The answer is, "I asked him in relation to the pistol scene, so-called, and he stated that there was no foundation in fact for the pistol scene, as stated by the Woodhulls; that Moulton might possibly have had a pistol with him—"

Mr. Evarts—It is before that.

The Stenographer—"As he was in the habit of carrying one."

The Court—It was before that.

The Stenographer—What was the question?

Mr. Beach—The question was as to keeping the apology and another one.

Mr. Evarts—We want the answer.

Mr. Fullerton—It is after that.

The Stenographer—"He stated that Mr. Beecher had given to Moulton the apology to be kept by Moulton, in connection with Mrs. Tilton's letter making the charge, as Mr. Beecher's protection, in case anything should arise from it in the future."

Mr. Hill—I ask if it was the apology he had given him to be kept in connection with the letter, or was it the retraction which had been given to him by Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to it.

Mr. Hill—Which two papers were to be kept together for Mr. Beecher's protection.

Mr. Morris—He has stated—

The Court—That he has answered.

Mr. Hill—I propose to ask him again, if the court will let me.

The Court—You can ask him what further was said, if anything, about the papers.

Mr. Hill—I don't want what further was said, but I want what was said in regard to that. [To the witness.]—What was said in regard to the two papers that were to be kept together as Mr. Beecher's protection? A.—Whatever I may have said before, my understanding is this—

Mr. Fullerton—Not your understanding, but your recollection.

The Witness—The best of my recollection is that it was the retraction of Mrs. Tilton and the apology of Mr. Beecher that were to be retained by Mr. Moulton for Mr. Beecher's protection, in case any question should arise.

Mr. Hill—Was anything said in regard to Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton's estimate of the character of the act of Mr. Beecher in going to get this retraction? A.—Mr. Tilton said to me that Mr. Moulton and himself considered that Mr. Beecher had acted very meanly and with great duplicity in getting a retraction from Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Did he state any reason why that was so? A.—He stated for the reason that it made him appear—made the husband appear—the antagonist of his wife, and made Mr. Tilton appear as though he had been making a false charge.

Q.—Can you recollect other occurrences, other statements made by Mr. Tilton during the conversation—if so, state them, such as you recollect.

The witness was proceeding to answer when Mr. Hill added: "Stay; a little louder, if you please; there is so much noise in the court-room that we really cannot hear you."

Mr. Evarts—Wait till the clock has done striking. [The clock had begun striking 12 o'clock.]

The Witness—There was something said—

The Court—That noise is outside the court-room.

Mr. Hill (jocosely)—I suggest that your Honor make an order to stop it.

The Court—That has been done; a nuisance case arose out of the undue use of the bell, and the court enjoined the proprietor of the bell.

Mr. Hill—I should be glad if an order could be made to stop it for a little while.

The Court (the clock having stopped striking)—Now, we will hear you.

Mr. Hill—Proceed, Mr. Belcher, with what you were going to say. A.—There was some conversation in relation to Mr. Beecher's portrait; I asked Mr. Tilton in relation to the portrait; he said that story—the story of the Woodhulls—was not true, that the portrait had been loaned by him to Frank Moulton to grace Frank Moulton's walls, as there was to be some reception at his house; I think that he stated that Mr. Moulton had got into his new house, and he let him have it in order to grace its walls.

Q.—On some reception? A.—At some reception.

Q.—Anything said about the Woodhull and Claflin women? A.—Yes, Sir, there was.

Q.—Please state it. A.—Mr. Tilton spoke—I asked Mr. Tilton in relation to the Woodhull and Claflin, women—what sort of women they were; he spoke of them in good terms; spoke of their character and capacity, and spoke of them well; said nothing against them; I do not remember the exact language he used.

Q.—Spoke of them in praise rather than in condemnation?

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment.

The Court—He has answered—"spoke of them well—said nothing against them."

Mr. Shearman—We are satisfied with that answer.

Mr. Hill—Now, Mr. Belcher, please state whether or not anything was said as to the opinion of people about Mr. Tilton's being responsible for the publication? A.—I said to Mr. Tilton that a great many people believed that he was the real author of the Woodhull stories. Mr. Tilton's reply was, "You see that cannot be, because Mrs. Woodhull herself in the paper states that she gave me the first information of the facts."

Q.—Did he say anything more about that that you recall? A.—Not that I remember now.

Q.—Made no other answer to it than that? A.—No other.

Q.—How long an interview was this, Mr. Belcher? A.—From the time that I got on the ferry-boat, between 5 and 6 o'clock—probably in the neighborhood of 5:30 o'clock—it must have been nearly midnight before I left Mr. Tilton's house. It was quite midnight before I got home.

TILTON SAID HIS WIFE WAS AS PURE AS AN ANGEL.

Q.—Now, Sir, let me ask you, did you ask Mr. Tilton during that conversation whether or not his wife had been guilty of adultery or sexual intercourse with Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Q.—What did he say in response to that question? A.—If you will allow me, I will state—

Q.—Just give me what occurred in response to the question.

The Court (to the witness)—State what question you put and what answer was made.

The Witness—I asked Mr. Tilton—I asked Mr. Tilton whether Mr. Beecher had committed adultery, or rather had had sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton. We were shaking hands at that time and about to part, when Mr. Tilton dropped my hand, and lifted his up over his head in this manner, [illustrating,] and said: "No; my wife is as pure as an angel in Heaven."

Q.—Mr. Belcher, was anything said relative to persons with whom Mr. Tilton should advise in regard to the course to be pursued in view of the publication? A.—There was.

Q.—What was said upon that subject? A.—Mr. Tilton asked me if I could name some person who would be a suitable person to advise with in that matter, and I suggested to him the name of Dr. Storrs.

Q.—Well, what did he say to that? A.—He said he thought well of it; he did not say that he would do it; he said he thought well of it.

Q.—Did you suggest any other name? A.—I mentioned at the time that Dr. Storrs was a prominent gentleman and clergyman of the city, well acquainted with Mr. Beecher, and had recently taken part in the twenty-fifth anniversary of the church, and suggested Dr. Storrs' name to him.

Mr. Hill (to the ailing juror)—Mr. Jeffrey, are you feeling ill?

Mr. Jeffrey—I am not feeling very well.

Mr. Hill—Shall we go on?

Mr. Jeffrey—Yes, go on.

Mr. Hill—Mr. Belcher, I want to call your attention to the statement which you made to Mr. Tilton during the conversation, in substance to this effect, that "Mrs. Tilton writes a letter and retracts it; Mr. Bowen writes a letter and retracts it; I see no evidence here; where is that grain of wheat?" What did Mr. Tilton say in reply to that, do you recollect? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect whether he made any reply, or not at all? A.—I do not.

Q.—The interview continued as you have given it? A.—The interview continued.

Q.—Mr. Belcher, let me ask you this question: What have been your relations to Mr. Tilton from the time of that conversation up to the present? A.—We have been friendly; we have not had many interviews, I think, since that time.

Q.—But your friendly relations have continued? A.—They have never ceased.

Mr. Hill—That is all.

MR. BELCHER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was then cross-examined as follows by Mr. Fullerton:

Mr. Fullerton—I want you to fix the date of that interview, as near as you can? A.—I cannot fix it any nearer than I have already, Sir; it was two or three weeks—possibly at the close of November or the 1st of December; I cannot fix the time.

Q.—Or it may have been a little later than the 1st of December? A.—I think not; my impression is that it was two or three weeks after the Woodhull scandal was first published.

Q.—Have you anything in your mind, or any circumstance, by which you can fix it nearer than two or three weeks after the publication of the Woodhull scandal? A.—No, Sir; I cannot.

Q.—Now, was there any talk between you and Mr. Tilton at that interview about getting Christmas presents for the children? A.—Not that I know of; I do not remember it.

Q.—Do not you remember now, as I call your attention to it, that it was just before the Christmas holidays? A.—No, Sir; I do not; I have no recollection of its being just before the holidays.

Q.—Can you say that it was not just before the holidays? A.—I cannot say anything about it more than I have stated, that is my opinion, it—

Q.—Not your opinion? A.—My recollection is that it was two or three weeks after the publication of the Woodhull scandal.

Q.—And may have been more? A.—I do not think it was as late as that, but it may have been as late as the 1st December; I don't think it was as late as that; it might have been.

Q.—You are dependent entirely upon recollection? A.—Entirely.

Q.—In that regard? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There is no event occurring at that time that enables you to fix it at all, is there? A.—No, only in a general way—that it was the first interview I had had with Mr. Tilton after the election, and shortly after the Woodhull scandal.

Q.—You recollect no conversation about Christmas presents at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, this roll of paper which he had, and from which he read, was it tied together? A.—Well, I don't think it was; my recollection of that paper was that it was brought into the room by Mr. Tilton just before closing the folding-doors; he brought it in rather loose.

Q.—Loose sheets? A.—Not in loose sheets; rolled, but not tied.

Q.—When he opened it the sheets were loose, not tied together? A.—No, I think not; I could not say whether they were tied or not.

Q.—It was quite a long story? A.—A roll of papers, I should think, six or eight inches in diameter.

Q.—Did he read it to you? A.—I think not.

Q.—What time was he occupied in reading the portion that he did read? A.—Nearly all the evening, I should think, in reading portions of it; he would read some, and turn over others—pass it apparently.

Q.—Was anything said about the title of the article? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it not called "The True Story?" A.—No, Sir; not that I recollect.

Q.—May it have been termed the "True Story" and you not now recollect it? A.—I don't know how to answer that question. I don't recollect of it being called a "True Story."

Q.—Do you pretend to recollect all that was said that evening? A.—I do not.

Q.—Some may have escaped your recollection? A.—Certainly.

Q.—The title of the paper would not probably impress itself upon your mind very much. It was the paper itself and its contents that you were looking at, was it not? A.—I went with Mr. Tilton; if you will allow me to explain—I went with Mr. Tilton, at his urgent request, to hear something that would satisfy me personally in relation to the charge that had been made against Mr. Beecher; it was simply and only for that I went.

Q.—Can you repeat any part of that paper that was read to you—how did it commence? A.—The first paper, I think, as far as my memory will serve me, was printed matter, because my attention was called to that first; on unrolling the papers I noticed that they were partly written and partly printed; I said to Mr. Tilton: "Why is this in type?" My attention was first called to the printed matter; I think the printed matter was the first that was read—portions of it.

Q.—Then he did not read the commencement of the article which he had? A.—I don't know that there was any commencement to it; they were promiscuous papers; Mr. Tilton read what he chose to read to me.

Q.—There was a great deal of manuscript there? A.—There was considerable manuscript; yes it was a bulky paper, six or eight inches in diameter.

Q.—Didn't the manuscript precede the printed matter? A.—I cannot tell that.

Q.—Didn't notice? A.—I didn't notice; I would state that I sat some little distance from Mr. Tilton; I didn't have the papers in my hands, or any of them.

Q.—Didn't he read a part of the manuscript? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was there not enough printed matter there to occupy the time that was spent in reading? A.—Mr. Tilton must have read some from the manuscript; or I understood it to be read from manuscript, certainly.

Q.—Was there not an internal connection between the manuscript and the printed matter making up a narration of some kind? A.—I think not. I think it was more like detached matter that was read to me.

Q.—But when he brought it out it was all in bulk? A.—Yes; the printed matter and the other together; when he unrolled it, I noticed the printed matter; my attention was called to that first, because I asked why this was in type.

Q.—What did he read from the manuscript, as near as you can recollect? A.—He read what purported to be a letter from Mrs. Tilton to him, in the house; as I understood it, the let ter was written to Mr. Tilton from Mrs. Tilton, and handed to him in the house.

Q.—Look at Exhibit 57, and see if that is one he read to you? [A book of Exhibits handed to witness, opened at Exhibit 57.] A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—Fifty-seven is not the one he read to you? A.—No, Sir, I think not; my impression is that the one he read to me is very short—would not occupy more than a half a dozen lines.

Q.—Now look at the first paragraph of that letter, and say whether it is what he read to you?

Mr. Hill—Which one are you showing him?

Mr. Fullerton—Fifty-seven.

Mr. Hill—The same one you just showed him?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—My impression is—my recollection is that that part, "solicited me to be a wife to him, and all that that implies"—I recollect that portion.

Q.—Can you say that the first clause in Exhibit 57 was not what he read to you on that occasion? A.—I don't think it was.

Mr. Beach—Well, can you swear that it is not?

Mr. Fullerton—That is the question.

Witness—I can swear to the best of my knowledge and belief it is not.

Q.—Now, did he read any other letters that evening to you? A.—He read Mrs. Tilton's letter, and he read Mrs. Tilton's retraction, I think.

Q.—Any other letters that he read? A.—I think no others.

Q.—Did he read a letter from Mrs. Stanton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor Mrs. Davis? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing said about those letters? A.—Not that I recollect; not a word said about that.

Q.—Did you hear read that night a letter addressed to Mr. Beecher by Mr. Tilton, dated 26th of December, 1870, "I demand, for reasons which you explicitly understand," and so forth? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I don't remember it.

Q.—Did you hear anything like this? (reading)—

"One day last month, when I was in Northern New-Hampshire, a scandalous publication burst like a cloud over my home in Brooklyn, casting a shadow on my wife's good name."

A.—No, Sir; I don't recollect.

Q.—Anything like this?

"About ten or eleven years ago Henry C. Bowen, for whom I was then working as subordinate, told me one evening that Henry Ward Beecher was guilty of adultery, a practice begun in Indianapolis and continued in Brooklyn."

A.—I think I heard something like that.

Q.—Now, did you hear anything like this read that night:

"Between the years 1860 and 1870 Mr. Bowen repeated the accusation not less than 100 times, and frequently exhibited a deep sense of personal injury, sometimes saying that if he were so minded he could bring Mr. Beecher from his pulpit."

A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Anything like this, did you hear:

"And as a further statement still more unwillingly opened, yet necessary to the explanation of a subsequent complication of circumstances. I must say that in the Summer of 1870, a few months after I had undertaken, in addition to editing the *Independent*, to edit also the Brooklyn *Union*, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, my wife, made to me a communication concerning Mr. Beecher, which, to use her own words, lest I should wrong him in using mine, was afterward noted down in memorandum, as follows: 'Mr. H. W. Beecher, my friend and Pastor, solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that that implies?'"

A.—I don't remember anything except the words I before quoted.

Q.—Don't you remember that the words you say you heard were used in connection with the language which I have just read? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was it read in connection with anything? A.—I don't think that it was.

Q.—Was anything said about a memorandum? A.—No, Sir; a letter purporting to be a letter written by Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Beecher—it was on a piece of paper like note paper; it was interleaved with the larger papers.

Mr. Hill—What do you say—by Mrs. Tilton to whom?

The Witness—By Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—It is rather unfortunate that gentlemen will not allow us to proceed without interruption in this examination. There are repeated monitions to the witness as he proceeds.

Q.—Did you make any memorandum of this conversation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It all rests, then, in memory only? A.—Yes.

WHAT TILTON READ TO HIM.

Q.—Will you proceed and tell this jury, as well as you can, and as consecutively as you can, all that Mr. Tilton read to you that night, whether from the manuscript or the printed matter? A.—All that he read to me at his house that night? I wish to state before doing so that the whole time was not occupied in the reading. There was a conversation on the part of Mr. Tilton and myself, and Mr. Tilton read to me what purported to be—

Mr. Beach—No, no; that ain't the question, what it purported it to be.

Mr. Fullerton—What did he read? A.—He read to me a letter; he read to me a part of the printed letter that I—that he first read—the printed letter having reference—

Mr. Beach—No!

Witness—Well, will you be kind enough to state how I shall state it?

Mr. Fullerton—If I were under oath, I would try.

Witness—When the gentleman interrupts me, I cannot state.

Mr. Fullerton—If you will, state what was read to you that night. A.—I have stated that a part of the printed letter was read to me that night, (in my direct examination,) and I have stated that I understood it to be the Woodstock letter.

Q.—What did he read? not what you "understood." A.—A portion of the printed matter—a letter which he stated that he had received from Mr. Bowen at Woodstock, detailing some charges against Mr. Beecher; he read that portion of it to the best of my recollection. He read also a letter from Mrs. Tilton to himself.

Mr. Beach—Now, will you be good enough to repeat all that you remember of that letter? A.—He said—all that I can remember is this: "During your absence Mr. Beecher proposed to me to become a wife to him, together with all that that implies." That is all that I can recollect now of that letter. I recollect thinking it strange—

Messrs. Beach and Fullerton (simultaneously) —Never mind what you thought.

Q.—Did you see the letter? A.—I saw the paper.

Q.—Did you have it in your hand? A.—No, Sir; I had no paper in my hand.

Q.—You didn't read it? A.—I did not read it.

Q.—Do you recollect the date of it? A.—I don't know that there was any date.

Q.—Do you know how it was addressed? A.—No, Sir; I don't know that there was any address; I don't know that it was even dated; I don't know anything about it except that Mr. Tilton read it.

Q.—Go on and state what else he read. A.—He read to me a letter, or a copy of a letter, from Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Beecher retracting that charge.

Q.—What was that? Repeat it. A.—(Shaking his head)—I can't repeat it.

Q.—Do the best you can. A.—I can do nothing except that my recollection is that it retracted the charge.

Q.—Can't you repeat it as well as the other? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Why not? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Can you give any part of that letter? any of the language used? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Any word of it? A.—Not a single word; not now.

Q.—Can you account for the fact that you can give what you say is a part of the language of the other letter, and yet fail to give any word of this? A.—I suppose I could account for it.

Q.—How? A.—Because I remember that and don't remember this.

Q.—Can you account for your remembering one and not the other? A.—Yes, Sir; I suppose I could account for that.

Q.—Well, why? A.—I could account for that because the one was a charge of improper proposals on the part of Mr. Beecher, and the other was a retraction, and I recollect as to the charge, and I simply recollect the fact that there was a retraction. That was all.

Q.—Without recollecting the terms? A.—Without recollecting the terms.

Q.—The one made more impression on your mind than the other? A.—The one made more impression on my mind; that is the only way I can account for my recollection.

Q.—Was there a letter read to you that night from Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir; not that I recollet.

Q.—Let me read, and see if you recollect. [Reading.]

"*Mr. Moulton:*

MY DEAR FRIEND: For my husband's sake and for my children's, I testify with all my woman's soul that I am innocent of the crime alleged against me."

A.—I don't recollect it.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? Do you recollect a letter of Mr. Beecher being read, saying to Mr. Moulton:

"I comply with your suggestion, and give an explicit denial of the story connecting my name criminally with Mrs. Tilton"?

A.—No, Sir; I don't recollect that.

Q.—Now, Mr. Belcher, did you understand from Tilton that this whole article that he had read there was to be published? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you understand that the manuscript which he read to you was to be published? A.—No, Sir. The only matter I understood was to be published was the printed matter, under circumstances.

Q.—Did you have that printed matter in your hands? A.—I didn't have any papers in my hand, Sir.

Q.—You have stated something that took place at the time that you parted with Mr. Tilton. Where did you part with him? A.—At the time that this conversation took place it was in the back parlor.

Q.—Where did you part with him? A.—In Mr. Tilton's house.

Q.—Did you part with him in the house or out on the sidewalk? A.—I think Mr. Tilton went with me to the door. I think the family had all retired.

Q.—Where did this scene take place? A.—That I have related?

Q.—Yes. A.—It took place in the parlor.

Q.—When he said that his wife was innocent as an angel in Heaven? A.—That was in the back parlor.

Q.—What question did you put that called out that reply? A.—I asked him if Mr. Beecher had had sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton? He said "My wife is as pure as an angel."

Q.—Did you put that question to him more than once that evening? A.—I did not.

Q.—And that was at the close of the conversation? A.—At the close of the conversation.

Q.—Were you led to put that question by what had taken place between you in that interview? A.—Nothing more than that I had gone there at his request, and wanted to know what took place.

TILTON DID NOT CHARGE BEECHER WITH ADULTERY.

Q.—He did not charge Mr. Beecher with adultery that night? A.—No.

Q.—He did not? A.—He did not.

Q.—Hadn't he spoken wholly of his wife that night before this parting scene. A.—I don't know that he had any reference—I don't remember any reference to his wife.

Q.—No reference to his wife that evening? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did he not say specially she was not guilty of adultery? A.—He didn't speak in plain terms; he said, "No; my wife is as pure as an angel."

Q.—Didn't he read something from the paper which implied that she was guiltless of the charge? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Didn't it appear that his object was to impress upon you that evening that she was guiltless of the charge? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Isn't it your impression that he sought to convey to you that she was guiltless? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—You have no impression one way or the other? A.—The only impression that I got in relation to the charge of improper proposals was when I asked Mr. Tilton how Mrs. Tilton received the proposition of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Tilton replied that she indignantly repelled it, so far as that charge was concerned.

Q.—That was vindicatory of her? A.—That was vindicatory of her at that time.

Q.—Didn't he say anything in the course of the long conversation of the same import? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Why should you put a question to him at the close of that long interview, unless you got that impression from what was said that night, that there might have been adultery committed? A.—I did it because I should have put that question—because the public papers were making charges of that kind, and I wanted to get the information from Mr. Tilton direct.

Q.—Hadn't he also told you that the charge was less than adultery, and that it was entirely untrue? A.—He told me there was nothing in it.

Q.—And that the charge was less than adultery? A.—He told me there was a modicum of truth in it—about as much as a grain of wheat to a bushel of chaff, and I asked him for the grain of wheat; then he came out with the charge of improper proposals, which was retracted; then the last thing, before my leaving him, or about the last thing, I asked him that question, in order to satisfy myself of the truth of the charges against Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Were you not satisfied when he said that the charge was less than adultery, and that it was indignantly rejected—did it not satisfy you? A.—It satisfied me as to the truth of that charge.

Q.—How? A.—It satisfied me as to the truth of the charge.

Q.—And you thought there might be something in it? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Why did you ask the question then? A.—I never thought Mr. Beecher guilty of adultery.

Q.—Why did you ask the question? A.—I asked the question to answer the Woodhull charges.

Q.—Have you ever said that you would stand by Mr. Beecher whether he was guilty or not guilty? A.—I have not; I have said to the contrary.

Q.—Did you not say if Mr. Beecher was guilty of anything I don't want to know it—did you not say that? A.—I don't remember saying that.

Q.—And did you add if he is, I shall stand by him at all hazards? A.—I did, not to the best of my knowledge.

Q.—You did not tell Mr. Tilton so? A.—I never did.

THE PARTIES HE TOLD THE STORY TO.

Q.—Mr. Belcher, to whom did you tell this story first? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Well, how soon after this interview with Mr. Tilton did you tell it? A.—I don't know that I ever told it in full as I have told it here.

Q.—Well, whether it was in full or in part, to whom did you communicate it first? A.—I have communicated the fact of Mr. Tilton's general charge of the adultery of his wife—of sexual intercourse between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton—I have communicated that to a number of different persons.

Mr. Fullerton—A little louder, please, for the jury. Now, you have communicated that fact to a number of different persons; to whom did you first communicate it? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—How? A.—I don't remember to whom I first communicated it.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Beecher about it? A.—I never saw Mr. Beecher about it.

Q.—Did you ever go to Mr. Beecher and inform him of what you knew? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never at any time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you not an officer of the church at the time? A.—I was.

Q.—What office did you hold at that time? A.—At that time I did not hold any office.

Q.—How soon after did you become an officer of the church? A.—In December following—shortly after.

Q.—What time in December? A.—At the annual meeting; I can't tell the date.

Q.—About what date was it? A.—I should judge the latter part of December.

Q.—Between the holidays? A.—I can't remember, Sir.

Q.—And have you held office ever since? A.—I have.

Q.—During all the excitement? A.—I am holding office now, Sir.

Q.—During all the excitement of this scandal and during all the investigation you held office in the church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What office? A.—Deacon.

Q.—Deacon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Deacon of the church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It is one of the principal offices, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, now, we will go back again to the question already put to you. Tell me to whom you communicated this story first that you have related here to-day. A.—I don't think I have communicated it to anybody until to-day.

Q.—You kept it locked up in your own mind, did you not? A.—Fully.

Q.—Now, when did you first attempt a narrative of what occurred? A.—I never have given any narrative.

Q.—Do you mean to say you have kept this a secret within your own breast? A.—No, Sir; I mean to say I have talked with different persons at different parts and sections, and at places as I have met them. I have never undertaken to tell a continuous or direct story in this case at all that I remember.

Q.—You have not talked, then, with any counsel upon their side? A.—Oh, I have.

Q.—And communicated the story? A.—Partially.

Q.—Did you not communicate substantially the whole of it? A.—Probably substantially the whole of it.

Q.—Why did you tell me that you never communicated it to any one? A.—Because I have not communicated it to any one.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that is past my comprehension.

Witness—It is not past my comprehension.

Q.—You have communicated it to counsel, and yet you have not communicated it to any one. That passes my comprehension. A.—It does not pass my comprehension. I doubt very much whether any person could repeat the conversation precisely alike.

Q.—Substantially, I said. Have you repeated that conversation to any one substantially since that conversation with Theodore Tilton? A.—I have.

Mr. Beach—When first?

Mr. Fullerton—When first?

The Witness—The first that I have stated this story substantially, as I have stated it here, was to Mr. Hill, the attorney for Mr. Beecher.

Q.—When? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—About? A.—About a week ago.

Q.—Not more than a week ago? A.—I do not think it is more than a week ago.

Q.—That is the first person, then, to whom you substantially related what Theodore Tilton told you on the night of the interview? A.—The whole story; I have told parts of this to a great many different people.

Q.—When did you tell this first part of it that you can tell? A.—I told it within a few days afterward, I think.

Q.—To whom? A.—I cannot recall.

Q.—When did you tell any other part of it? A.—I have told it at different times.

Q.—And to whom? A.—To different people that I have met; to different people that I have met.

Q.—Never told them the whole of it? A.—I do not think that I have ever told the whole of it until I told it here.

Q.—Can you tell me to whom you have told the story, or any part of it, except to Mr. Hill? A.—I think I have told it to Deacon Halkins.

Q.—When did you tell him? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—What part of it did you tell him? A.—I told him that Mr. Tilton had told me there was nothing in it, and that his wife had not been guilty of adultery; I told him that part of it; I told him I had Mr. Tilton's assurance of that fact.

Q.—That is what you told him? A.—Yes, Sir; I remember that fact.

WHAT HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Belcher, where were you when the committee was appointed to investigate this scandal? A.—What do you have reference to?

Q.—The Plymouth Church Committee. A.—Do you mean last Summer's committee.

Q.—There was but one. A.—I did not know what you had reference to.

Q.—I have reference to the appointment of the Plymouth Church Committee to investigate this scandal. A.—I don't think I was in town; I think I was here in Brooklyn some of the time.

Q.—Were you here in Brooklyn during the sittings of that church committee? A.—Not all the time.

Q.—Where were you? A.—I was in the country.

Q.—Where? A.—In the village of Sing Sing; about two miles back.

Q.—How much of your time did you spend there? A.—I was there—I think I spent two nights of the week at home; the balance I was in New-York and the country.

Q.—Then you were accessible at all times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not go before the committee? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you give your evidence? A.—I gave evidence before that committee.

Q.—You gave evidence before that committee? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—Do you recollect on what night you gave evidence before the committee? A.—I do not.

Q.—Who was present when you gave the evidence? A.—The committee was present.

Q.—The whole of them? A.—I think so.

Q.—Was your testimony taken down? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was there a short-hand writer there? A.—I think there was.

Q.—Did not he appear to be taking it down? A.—I did not notice; I know he was there.

Q.—Was not he at work there? A.—I only noticed that he was there; I do not know that he took anything down.

Q.—You cannot tell what evening you gave testimony before the committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did it take you to give it? A.—I suppose four or five minutes.

Q.—Five minutes? A.—A very short time; I cannot remember the exact time.

Q.—Who examined you? A.—I think Mr. Hill examined me; I won't be positive about that.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Hill before you went before the committee? A.—I did see him before I went to the committee; yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—He came to my house for me.

Q.—By appointment? A.—No, Sir; he came there on a search and found me.

Q.—Did you tell him what you knew? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have any conversation with him about your testimony? A.—I think I had some conversation before I testified at the house.

Q.—At your house? A.—No, at the house where the committee met.

Q.—That same evening that you gave your testimony? A.—Yes, Sir; just a moment or two before.

Q.—Where did it take place? A.—In the parlors of that house.

Q.—Did you state to him substantially what you could testify to? A.—No, I do not think I did; I may have stated a portion of it.

Q.—Did you state a part of it? A.—I did; I did state a part of it.

Q.—Of what you could testify to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it not substantially this story that you have told here that you stated to Mr. Hill? A.—Parts of it was; I do not remember; no.

Q.—I am not asking for your testimony; I am only asking what you stated to Mr. Hill. A.—I stated—

Q.—Did not you remember that, when I asked you to whom you had communicated this story, you had then told it to Mr. Hill? A.—I did not think of it.

Q.—It did not occur to you? A.—It did not occur to me, because I looked upon Mr. Hill as an attorney, but not as a person.

Q.—I am sorry he loses that character because he is counsel. Now, Mr. Belcher, you did not state when I asked you to whom you had communicated this story substantially, in whole or in part, that you stated it before the committee last Summer, did you? A.—I did not state—I did not state the whole of the interview as I have stated it here.

Q.—A little louder, please? A.—I did not state the whole of the interview as I have stated it here.

Q.—Before the committee you did not? A.—I did not.

Q.—Well, you stated a part of it, did not you? A.—I do not know that I did, as I have stated it here.

Q.—And it was for that reason that you did not name the committee as the body to whom you had communicated this story in response to my question asking you to whom you communicated it; is that the reason? A.—No, Sir, I did not state; you asked me if I had made this statement in full.

Mr. Beach—No, no.

Mr. Fullerton—No, substantially in whole or in part, was my question. A.—I stated that I had, and I cited one gentleman to whom I had told it in part.

Q.—I asked you to name any other person or persons to whom you had communicated it. A.—Well, I named it to the committee in part.

Q.—You did not answer my question by naming the committee. Did you forget that? A.—It did not occur to me.

Q.—Did you forget it? A.—No; it did not occur to me.

Q.—Now, did you state before the committee substantially what you have stated here to-day? A.—In whole?

Q.—Substantially? A.—In whole?

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—You did not? A.—No, Sir, not in whole.

Q.—What did you omit in this statement when you made the statement to the committee? A.—I omitted no reference to any printed matter; I omitted any reference to Mrs. Tilton's letter to Mr. Tilton stating improper solicitations; I stated that Mr. Tilton had denied the fact of his wife's adultery; that part of it, to the best of my recollection, I stated.

Q.—I am asking what you omitted? A.—I cannot recollect anything more than I have stated.

Q.—What you omitted? A.—I cannot recollect anything further.

Q.—Were you sworn before the committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not sworn? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What were you requested to do when you went before the committee? A.—I was requested to state an interview with Mr. Tilton in brief, and I did so.

Q.—Now, did they request you to state what you knew in regard to this scandal, and what Mr. Tilton had told you? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—How? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Did not you know the committee wanted you to state all that you knew in regard to the scandal within your knowledge, and anything that would throw light upon the subject? A.—I do not know how I could know what the committee wanted.

Q.—Did not you suppose the committee wanted it—you can suppose? A.—Well, I suppose I can.

Q.—Please "suppose," and tell me what you did suppose when you went before the committee. Didn't you suppose that they wanted to know all that you could tell them in respect to the scandal, as you learned it from Theodore Tilton? A.—I don't know how I can answer that question.

Q.—Why can't you answer it? A.—Because I don't know that I recollect now that I supposed anything then.

Q.—Were you not under the impression when you went before the committee that they desired you to tell everything within your knowledge? A.—I expected they wanted me to tell nothing but what was true; I don't know that they expected me to tell all that I knew about it, because I was there a very short time in the committee-room.

HE WENT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE TO STATE ALL HE KNEW.

Q.—The length of time which you were there will not determine the impression that you had when you went there. Now, answer me this question: Didn't you go before that committee under the impression that they wanted to get from you anything that you knew to throw any light upon this scandal that was then the subject of investigation? A.—I went there with this distinct impression, that I was to tell all that I knew in the matter if called upon.

Q.—If called upon? A.—Yes; that I was not to keep anything back.

Q.—Unless you were called upon? A.—I didn't propose to volunteer anything at all.

Q.—Why not? It was your Pastor, was it not, who was on trial, in a measure? A.—I didn't think he was.

Q.—You didn't think he was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you know the committee was appointed by him? A.—Yes, Sir; I knew it the same as the public knew it.

Q.—Didn't you know that it was for the purpose of vindicating him? A.—I knew in a general way that it was, I suppose.

Q.—Then why didn't you give all the evidence within your knowledge that would tend to vindicate him? A.—Because, as I said before, I didn't volunteer any testimony; I answered the questions that were put to me.

Q.—You would not even volunteer to give information which you had received from Theodore Tilton to exculpate and vindicate your Pastor? A.—My Pastor didn't need any vindication from me.

Q.—You didn't think it was necessary to appoint the committee? A.—Well, I didn't care whether he did or not, so far as I was concerned.

Q.—Did you think it was unnecessary to appoint a committee? A.—I don't know as I had any thought about it.

Q.—If you thought he did not need any vindication, what did you go there for that night? A.—At the request of the committee through Mr. Hill.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—To state all I knew, if I knew anything.

Q.—Why didn't you state what you knew? A.—I answered every question that was put to me.

Q.—Were you not asked substantially this question that night, "Did you have an interview with Theodore Tilton in the Autumn or Winter of 1872?" A.—I cannot recollect now what questions were put to me.

Q.—Was not a question put to you to call your attention to an interview which you had with Theodore Tilton in 1872? A.—I don't remember.

HE CANNOT TELL THE QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM.

Q.—Now, then, will you tell me what questions were put to you? A.—No, Sir, I cannot.

Q.—Can you tell any one question that was put to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not a single one? A.—Not a single one.

Q.—Can you testify positively that any questions were put to you? A.—No, Sir; I cannot.

Q.—Then, if you only answered the questions that were put to you and cannot state whether any questions were put to you— A.—I am giving the best of my recollection. I believe questions were put to me, but I cannot remember what they were.

Q.—The purport of them you cannot give? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It didn't impress itself upon your mind? A.—No, Sir; it didn't impress itself upon my mind at all, as I was there but a very few minutes.

Q.—Was any question put to you which led you to give any part of this interview? A.—I don't recollect if it was.

Q.—Can you tell us, then, how you happened to give any part of the interview between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Have you not stated since you came upon the stand that you were requested to give the interview between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—The record will show.

Q.—Well, I want *you* to say. *You* are the "record" I am after. A.—What is the question?

Question repeated. A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Whether you so stated? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Even forgotten that? A.—I do not recollect whether I so stated.

Q.—Will you tell this jury how you happened to give any of that interview? A.—I don't know that I understand the question.

Q.—How did it happen that you gave any part of the interview between you and Tilton before the committee? A.—I don't know that I understand how I came to do it.

Q.—You went down there voluntarily, didn't you? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Hill came for me in a carriage and took me down there.

Q.—Was not that voluntary? A.—It was not; you can call it voluntary if you choose; I didn't volunteer to go before the committee.

Q.—He didn't compel you to go? A.—No; I didn't volunteer to go; the gentleman came for me, and I went with him.

Q.—Because he requested it? A.—Because he requested it.

Q.—To give evidence before it? A.—I didn't go under duress; I was not carried there by force of arms.

Q.—You went there to give evidence before that committee? A.—I went there to go before that committee; yes, I did.

Q.—Now, Mr. Belcher, you have told us that you didn't volunteer any testimony before that committee. That is so, is it? A.—If I said so, it is so.

Q.—Didn't you say so? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Then you answered the questions that were put to you, didn't you? A.—I think I did, yes; to the best of my recollection I did.

Q.—And in answering one or more of those questions you told a part of the interview which occurred between you and Tilton at his house? A.—I did.

Q.—Then it was in answer to a question relating to this interview was it? A.—Possibly.

Q.—Possibly? Is it not a little more than possible? A.—I didn't undertake to recollect or give only from recollection what the interview was; the committee were there; conversation was going on in relation to this matter; I was not questioned there as I have been here, at all; not in that style.

Q.—Were you not deeply interested in the question that was involved before the committee? A.—I had a general interest, of course, the same as any one would have.

Q.—You regretted that this story had gone abroad with regard to Mr. Beecher? A.—I did, of course.

Q.—Felt indignant, did you not? A.—At first, yes.

Q.—When did you get over your indignation? A.—I got over my indignation when Mr. Tilton informed me that Mr. Beecher had not seduced his wife—had not sexual intercourse with his wife.

Q.—Did you encounter a great many people who did believe the truth of this story? A.—Yes; and I stated to them, as I did to you, that Mr. Tilton had denied the truth of the charge.

Q.—Didn't you suppose there were a great many people whom you had not met who believed in the scandal? A.—O, yes.

Q.—Didn't you think it important, then, for that investigation to clear it all up, and remove this cloud from Mr. Beecher's name? A.—Will, you allow me to state?

Q.—I will allow you to answer. Didn't you think it was necessary? A.—I thought that was a matter for Mr. Beecher more than for me.

Q.—A matter for Mr. Beecher to vindicate himself? A.—Yes, personal to him.

Q.—Yes, vindicate himself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that it? A.—That was my idea.

Q.—How could he do that without the intervention of friends who had possession of facts that he had not? A.—Sometimes silence is the best vindication.

Q.—Didn't you think he had better be silent? A.—I thought that would be for him to determine.

Q.—If the Committee of Investigation had been appointed why didn't you go and tell what you knew about it? A.—I felt no requirement, as I understood it. I had no disposition to conceal anything or state anything wrong.

Q.—But you had a disposition not to state all you knew? A.—No; I don't know that I did.

Q.—You did not state all that you knew? A.—I don't know that I did.

Q.—You did not state all that you knew? A.—I don't know that I did.

Q.—Well, have you done it now? A.—I don't know that I have.

Q.—State what else that you know upon the subject? A.—I don't know now that I do remember.

Mr. Morris then called attention to the fact that it was 1 o'clock and the Court took the usual recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The counsel were slow in reassembling after recess.

The court, addressing Mr. Fullerton, at 2:12 o'clock, said: "Mr. Fullerton, if you had come in five minutes ago I should have found fault with you, but now it is too late."

Mr. Fullerton—I was looking for Mr. Evarts, Sir. [A laugh.]

Mr. Evarts—And I, if your Honor please, came in after Mr. Fullerton. [Laughter.]

Mr. Belcher's cross-examination was then resumed by Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—Mr. Belcher, when you were before that committee, did you state to them that Mr. Tilton read to you a letter written by Mrs. Tilton, or a paper written by Mrs. Tilton, in which she charged improper solicitations against Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't recollect, Sir.

Q.—You don't recollect whether you stated it before the committee or not? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you not, just before the adjournment, state most distinctly that that was one of the facts you omitted? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—If you so stated before the adjournment that that was one of the facts you omitted, was it the truth? A.—I don't recollect whether it was the truth or not.

Q.—You can't recollect now what you testified to on the stand? A.—I can't recollect whether I made that statement.

Q.—I will ask you the question again: Will you now repeat again to the jury what you omitted in your testimony before the committee of the statement which Theodore Tilton made to you at his house? A.—I don't know; I did not omit anything.

Q.—Can you name anything that you omitted? A.—No; if you ask me that, if you ask me what I stated, I can recollect it.

Q.—You cannot recollect anything that you omitted? A.—I recollect what I stated.

Mr. Fullerton—It will be time enough for you to recollect that when I ask you what you stated. I am asking you now what you omitted to state. You can't recollect it? A.—can't recollect.

Q.—Can you recollect anything you omitted to state in that conversation before the committee? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Did you not state before the committee—did you not state here the different heads that you omitted to state? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—You don't recollect whether you so testified or not? A.—I don't.

Q.—Don't you now recollect that you omitted to state before the committee anything about this improper solicitation to be a wife to him and all that it implied as the charge made by Mrs. Tilton against Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't now recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect talking to Mr. Hill before you went before the committee about that charge of improper solicitation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you state to Mr. Hill that that was the charge in the paper against Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't recollect any statement that I made to Mr. Hill before I went before the committee.

Q.—Don't you recollect saying to him anything before going before the committee? A.—He came for me in his carriage.

Q.—Did he not tell you what he wanted? A.—Simply to go before the committee.

Q.—Did he not tell you the purpose for which he wanted you to go before the committee? A.—Not at all; no, Sir.

Q.—Did he not tell you what he wanted you to state? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he not tell you what he wanted you to give in evidence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know what he wanted? A.—Yes, Sir; I knew what he wanted as soon as he had told me he came to take me before the committee.

Q.—You knew he wanted to take you before the committee? A.—I presumed so.

Q.—Did you know he wanted you to say anything when you got there? A.—I did not know what they wanted.

Q.—What did you think about it? A.—I supposed that he wanted me to go before the committee.

Q.—Yes, Sir, but I have got past that. What did you suppose you would be required to do when you got before that committee? A.—I could not tell until I was asked.

Q.—Had you any impression about it? A.—I had no impression except that I was there to state what I knew of the matter.

Q.—Then you had an impression that you were there to state what you knew about the matter? A.—Certainly; I suppose so.

HE DID NOT STATE ALL HE KNEW.

Q.—But you did not state what you knew about it, as I understand you—the whole of it? A.—I did not state all I knew about it because I was not asked to do that; I did not have the time to do all that.

Q.—You had not the time? A.—I had not the time.

Q.—Was that the reason you did not state? A.—Not necessarily so; I was not there long enough.

Q.—You were not turned out, were you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You stayed there as long as you chose? A.—Not as long as I chose.

Q.—You wanted to stay there longer and you could not? A.—I did not mean that.

Q.—Well, then, what did you mean to state? A.—I mean to state that the examination was very short.

Q.—And did you go away as soon as you were examined? A.—I left the room and went home.

Q.—You left the room and went home? A.—Yes, Sir; I left the room and went home.

Q.—You were not prohibited from stating anything you wanted to state? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Before you went before the committee, did you have any conversation with anybody about this matter. A.—No, Sir. Before I went to the house do you mean?

Q.—Before you went to the house where the committee was sitting and before you went before the committee, did you have any conversation with any one in relation to the matter? A.—I had a conversation with Mr. Hill.

Q.—What was that conversation? Did you state to him then what you knew? A.—I had a general conversation with him.

Q.—Well, in that general conversation, did you state what you knew about the matter? A.—I must have stated something I knew, but not probably all.

Q.—Did you state anything that you knew? A.—I must have stated it, but I don't remember what I stated.

Q.—You don't remember whether you stated it or not? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You don't remember whether you stated it or not? A.—I simply remember that I had a conversation with Mr. Hill then, but I don't remember what the conversation was about.

Q.—You don't know whether it was about the weather or about the scandal? A.—I don't know that it was about the weather, but I think it was about the matter the committee was called to investigate.

Q.—Do you remember what the subject of that conversation was? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did not Mr. Hill ask you what you were going to testify to? A.—He might have done so.

Q.—Do you remember? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know that he asked you what the facts were within your knowledge? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You can't give us any idea of the conversation between yourself and Mr. Hill? A.—No, Sir, not from memory. I have no recollection of the conversation that took place except that there was a conversation, and that I went before the committee and—

Q.—And what? I thought you had not finished the sentence? A.—I don't know how you would like to have me finish it, Sir. [Laughter.] If you like to have me finish it in my own way I will do so, but you interrupt my finishing it in my own way. I had almost finished it.

Q.—Have you been interfered with? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then why did you not finish it in your own way? A.—Because I had already finished.

Q.—But you finished it with "and," and that implied that there was something else to follow? A.—Yes, if I choose to.

Mr. Fullerton—But you did choose to, and therefore let it stand.

HE DID NOT PURPOSELY OMIT ANYTHING.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you not purposely omit to state before that committee that a charge was made by Mrs. Tilton, as you learned from Mr. Tilton, against Mr. Beecher of improper solicitation? A.—I did not.

Q.—You did not purposely omit it? A.—I did not purposely omit anything.

Q.—Then how came you to omit that important part of it? A.—I can't tell you how I came to omit anything.

Q.—How? A.—I cannot tell you how I came to omit anything.

Q.—You only stated then what Theodore Tilton said in vindication of his wife and Mr. Beecher, and did not state the charge? A.—I did not state that; I did not state anything of that kind before the committee.

Q.—You did not state anything of that kind before the committee? A.—No, Sir; I did not state anything of the kind.

Q.—You only stated before them what was vindicatory of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, without stating the charge, as you understood it, that was made against Mr. Beecher? A.—I can't rememeber what I stated before that committee; I have not the remotest idea of what I did say before the committee.

Q.—You have not the remotest idea of what you said before the committee? A.—I have not the remotest idea.

Q.—Did you not tell me a moment ago that you could give us what you stated before the committee? A.—In relation to the vindication of Mr. Beecher?

Q.—In relation to what you stated before the committee. A.—I want to answer your question correctly, Sir.

Q.—What was it you said in substance? A.—I have stated here that I remember stating before the committee something in relation to the printed matter.

Q.—Did you not state here within the last five minutes, when I asked you what you omitted to state before the committee, that you could not tell me, but that you could tell me what you did state? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you go on and tell me that you have not the remotest idea of what you did say? A.—In that respect only.

Q.—In what respect? A.—In the respect that you asked me in regard to the vindication of Mr. Beecher, and that it did not sustain Mr. Tilton.

Q.—I ask you, then, this question, remembering what you did state, whether it was not in vindication of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and nothing implying the charge against them? A.—Against them?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, or either of them?

Witness—That is my understanding; I knew nothing against Mr. Beecher.

Q.—You knew that Mrs. Tilton had made a charge against him? A.—I knew that Mr. Tilton had made a charge—which charge do you mean?

Mr. Fullerton—The charge that Mr. Tilton told you of.

Witness—I knew that, certainly.

Q.—You knew that there was a charge against Mr. Beecher of improper solicitation? A.—Yes, Sir; and that Mrs. Tilton had retracted.

Q.—And yet did not state it? A.—I did not.

Q.—And why did you not state that charge? A.—I cannot tell you; I don't know what I did state; I don't know what I did state fully.

Q.—Now, don't you know that Mrs. Tilton had reaffirmed that charge? A.—No, I don't.

Q.—Did you not know—had you not been informed that Mrs. Tilton had written to her husband a note of retraction saying that it had been written by Mr. Beecher for a purpose of his own? A.—No, Sir; I had simply the information from Mr. Tilton that his wife had retracted the retraction.

Q.—Did he not read it? A.—He did not that I know of; I don't remember that he read it.

Q.—That she had retracted the retraction—that you heard? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you not understand that the original charge was strengthened in a measure? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—How? A.—I did not understand so.

Q.—And if the retraction was recalled and retracted, did you not think that would give some force to the original charge? A.—It did not strike me that way, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you see any one else before you went before that committee that night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have no conversation with any one else? A.—No, Sir; I was alone in my house.

Q.—You were not alone in your house before you went before the committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I am talking about the time that intervened between the time you left your house and the time you went into the committee-room—did you talk with any other person except Mr. Hill? A.—I saw other persons, but I do not remember talking with any other persons except Mr. Hill.

Q.—Whom did you see before you went in before the committee? A.—I saw—the gentlemen of the committee were there when I arrived there.

Q.—Whom else did you see? A.—I do not recollect anybody else.

Q.—Mr. Tracy? A.—I think Mr. Tracy was there.

Q.—Have any conversation with him? A.—I do not remember any conversation with him.

Q.—If you had a conversation with him would you not remember it? A.—I do not think it is possible for a man to control altogether his memory; I do not remember having any conversation with Mr. Tracy.

Q.—Can you say positively that you did not have a conversation with Mr. Tracy, and tell him what you could testify to? A.—I cannot say positively that I did not have a conversation with Mr. Tracy; I say to the best of my recollection I did not have a conversation with Mr. Tracy.

Q.—Can you say positively you did not have conversation with him? A.—No, Sir, I cannot say positively.

HIS RECOLLECTION AS TO HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you testify in substance as follows before that committee, "Mr. Tilton was at first mysterious and non-committal?" A.—I do not remember.

Q.—"But on the way home to Brooklyn, Tilton invited him to his house?" A.—I might have stated that, for that was true.

Q.—"Where the 'true story' was exhibited to him?" A.—I have no recollection of any such testimony.

Q.—You do not recollect testifying to that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you swear you did not state to the committee that the "true story" was exhibited to you at that conversation? A.—I will swear that I do not recollect it; that is the best I can do.

Q.—Will you swear that it was not so? A.—I will swear that I do not recollect it.

Q.—You will not swear that it did not take place? A.—I will swear that I do not recollect that it took place.

Mr. Evarts—The committee do not report Belcher.

Mr. Fullerton—They do report Belcher.

Mr. Morris—They report Belcher, and give his testimony.

Mr. Hill—They do not report it.

Mr. Morris—They do report it.

Mr. Evarts—This is the committee's report we have before us.

Mr. Fullerton—What of that? We are asking him questions.

Mr. Evarts—I agree to that, but—

Mr. Fullerton—It is not necessary for you to explain to the witness.

Mr. Morris—The assertion on the other side is that the committee did not say anything about Mr. Belcher.

Mr. Hill—I make no suggestions to the witness.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Will you swear positively that you did not say before the committee that the "true story" was exhibited to you? A.—I cannot swear positively to that; to the best of my recollection, I did not say that the "true story" was exhibited.

Q.—That you have stated before—did you say that a prolonged conversation was had, which lasted until midnight? A.—Very likely I did, for that is so.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you stated it or not? A.—I do not recollect what I stated; I think very likely I did.

Q.—Did you state that he asserted his confidence in his wife's purity, and complained only of improper solicitations? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Do not recollect anything about it, do you? A.—I do not recollect whether I made such a statement before that committee or not.

HE REMEMBERS NOTHING ABOUT THE REPORT.

Q.—Were you present when the report of the committee was read to Plymouth Church? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you hear it read? A.—The report of the committee in Plymouth Church? Can you tell me when it was?

Q.—I do not belong to Plymouth Church; you do; you can tell me when it was better than I can? A.—I think I was present.

Q.—Then you heard the report read? A.—I think very likely I did.

Q.—Did not you hear the report read—"that Mr. Belcher stated that he met Tilton on the ferry-boat two weeks after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, and they talked the matter over"—did you hear that read? A.—I do not remember whether I did or not.

Q.—"Tilton was at first mysterious and non-committal, but on their way home to Brooklyn, Tilton invited him home to his house, where the true story was exhibited to Belcher? A.—I do not remember hearing that read.

Q.—Did you hear the whole of the report read that night? A.—I do not remember whether I did.

Q.—Are you sure? A.—I do not remember whether I was there when the report was read; I think I was present at the meeting.

Q.—And you do not remember the reading of the report? A.—I do not remember what the report contained at all.

Q.—Do you remember the reading of it? A.—I do not recall it now.

Q.—Do you remember who read it? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember what took place after it was read? A.—I am trying to remember the night, if it is the night—

Q.—Never mind the night? A.—If it is the night Mr. Raymond read it.

Q.—Did not Mr. Raymond read the report? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Do you remember what occurred after the report was read? A.—I remember some things that took place that night, if it is the night I refer to.

Q.—Do you remember when it was put to vote upon the acceptance of the report—its adoption? A.—My recollection of that meeting is very indistinct.

Q.—Do you remember that there was one vote in the negative? A.—No, unless it was Mr. Moulton's.

Q.—Well? A.—I think Mr. Moulton voted no.

Q.—Then you were present when he voted no? A.—I think I was present.

Q.—Do not you know that you were present? A.—I say that I think I was present at that meeting.

Q.—I ask you if you do not know that you were there? A.—I only want to be sure of the meeting; I only want to be sure of the time; if that was the night when Mr. Moulton voted no—

Q.—Were you there on the night that Mr. Moulton was there; on the night that he voted no on the adoption of the question? A.—I was there when Moulton voted no on something.

Q.—But you do not recollect what it was? A.—I do not recollect what it was.

Q.—You do not recellect what the subject of that vote was? A.—I do not.

Q.—When was it? A.—I do not remember the time it was.

Q.—Can you tell the year it was in? A.—My impression is that it was last year.

Q.—In 1874, was it not? A.—I think it was 1874.

Q.—And what time in 1874? A.—I cannot remember the time.

Q.—Was not it late in the season? A.—I do not remember the time, Sir, at all.

Q.—And not remembering that, you are able to state what took place between you and Mr. Tilton in 1872, so as to retail the whole conversation? A.—Yes, Sir, all that I have retailed.

Q.—Your memory of old events is better than of new events?

Mr. Evarts—That is argument.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask him if that is not so? A.—Do you want an answer to to that?

Q.—Well, if you can? A.—You ask me if my memory of old events is better than my memory of new ones; you asked me that question.

Q.—I did? A.—I was going to say that a man is not responsible for his memory; he can remember certain things which impress themselves on his memory, while he cannot remember other things that did not impress him, whether new or old.

Q.—Then the report of the committee, vindicating your Pastor from a terrible charge was not an event that made any impression on you? A.—No, Sir, it did not make any impression on me; I did not require that report to vindicate him.

Q.—Did you vote on that report? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Do you remember whether there was anybody else there besides yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I would be willing to swear positively there were some gentlemen there besides myself.

Q.—Have you ever read that report since it was read that night? A.—Not that I recollect; no, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever had a book in which it was printed? A.—Not that I know of; no, Sir.

Q.—Did you read it in the newspapers, after it was published? A.—I may have; I do not remember.

Q.—Don't remember that? A.—I do not remember that I have; no, Sir.

Q.—Now, at that meeting, do you recollect who presided? A.—I think Mr. Freeland presided.

Q.—Was not it Deacon Freeland? A.—I think Mr. Freeland; yes, Sir.

Q.—Sure of it, are you not? A.—Well, I am as sure of that as I can be of anything.

Q.—Now, were you not in 1874 a member of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir—no, Sir.

Q.—Now, which was it? A.—No, Sir, not in 1874.

Q.—Not last year? A.—No, Sir; I think my term of office as a member of the Examining Committee expired on the 1st of January, 1874, I think.

Q.—Do not you know? A.—No, I do not know positively, Sir, if I was a member of the Examining Committee that year at all; if so, it was by virtue of my holding the office of Deacon.

Q.—You were ex-officio a member of the Examining Committee? A.—That is what I was trying to get at; there has been a change in the rule, separating the Deacons from the Examining Committee, but when that was I do not know.

Q.—Was not the report of the Investigating Committee submitted to the Examining Committee of the church, of which you were one? A.—I think it was.

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment.

The Witness—And I think I was there when that was submitted.

Q.—And did you not pass upon it? A.—I think so.

Q.—Approved of it? A.—I think so.

Q.—Wasn't it read? A.—I think it was.

Q.—In your hearing? A.—I think so.

Q.—Well, did you hear that part of the report read which purports to give your testimony before the committee? A.—I think I must, although I don't recollect.

Q.—Don't you now recollect having heard read that part of it in which you were made to state that the true story was exhibited to you? —I don't recollect; no, Sir.

Q.—Well, then, the committee's report which was read to you must have been read twice—once before the Examining Committee and once before the body of the church? A.—I think so.

Q.—How? A.—Very likely.

Q.—Well, as a member of the Examining Committee you approved of the report, whatever it was? A.—I voted in favor of it, yes.

THE WEST CHARGES.

Q.—Now, Mr. Belcher, as a member of the Examining Committee, didn't the West charges come before you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who presented them before the committee? A.—I think Dr. West presented them.

Q.—Where was the meeting of the Examining Committee when these charges were presented? A.—The first meeting that I heard anything of the charges, I think, was at Mr. Halliday's house.

Q.—Didn't you attend more than one meeting of the Examining Committee when the West charges were presented? A.—They were never presented, I think, but at one meeting at which I was present.

Q.—Mr. West presented them himself? A.—He did.

Q.—Were they discussed? A.—There was some discussion.

Q.—Were they read? A.—I think they were.

Q.—Who read them? A.—I think that Mr. West read them himself.

Q.—Do you remember the charge there against Mr. Tilton of having slandered Mr. Beecher in saying that he had had criminal intercourse with his wife, Mrs. Tilton? A.—"Criminal intimacy," was it not?

Q.—Whatever the charge was, you remember it? A.—I remember it; yes.

Q.—I will call your attention to it. You may state now who else was present when the West charges were made. A.—I don't recollect now, Sir, who were there.

Q.—Any member of the committee present besides yourself? A.—There must have been. I can give you my best recollection of who was present.

Q.—Now I will read from Exhibit No. 29, and we will see whether the word you said was used instead of the word incorporated in my question:

"At an interview with Mrs. Andrew Bradshaw in Thomson's dining-room in Clinton street, on or about the 30th of August, 1870, Theodore Tilton said that he had discovered that criminal intimacy

[To Witness—You are right.]

existed between his wife and Mr. Beecher. Afterward, in November, 1870, Mr. Tilton said to Mrs. Bradshaw that he retracted none of the accusations that he had formerly made against Mr. Beecher."

That was the language of the charge, was it not? A.—I think so.

Q.—You thought that that charge embraced something more than "improper solicitations," didn't you? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did not? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—You thought criminal intimacy was the same as improper solicitations? A.—I did think so at that time.

Q.—How? A.—I did think so.

Q.—Think so still? A.—Well, I think so; I thought so then.

Q.—Do you think so now? A.—I thought that the words "criminal intimacy" were words used to convey about the same idea as a proposition.

Q.—Do you think so now? A.—Well, I am somewhat in doubt now, because I have heard persons say that "criminal" meant different from what I supposed it did.

HIS DEFINITION OF CRIMINAL INTIMACY.

Q.—Well, what did you think "intimacy" meant? A.—Well, I thought that any person who was more intimate with another person than they should be was criminal intimacy.

Q.—Suppose that other person repelled them with indignation; would you call that intimacy? A.—It would depend upon the circumstances, whether I believed it criminal.

Q.—You think, if two persons were intimate, that one can be criminally intimate? A.—No; I don't think I took that distinction.

Q.—Didn't you think that "criminal intimacy" implied mutual criminality of the two persons? A.—Yes; I thought so.

Q.—Well, then, if the intimacy was criminal, didn't you understand it was something more than improper solicitation upon the one hand, which was rejected by the other person? A.—If there had been criminal intimacy I should have thought so.

Q.—I am talking about the charge of criminal intimacy. Do you now think that where criminal intimacy was charged between two persons named that charge could be specified in one person making an improper proposal and the other rejecting it? A.—I did not believe there had been any criminal intimacy.

Q.—I am not talking about the fact; I am talking about the charge. Now, you are an intelligent gentleman, and you can distinguish between the two. A.—Will you please state your question again?

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Reporter, will you please repeat it?

The stenographer read the question as follows:

Q.—Do you now think that where a criminal intimacy was charged between two persons named that charge could be specified in one person making an improper proposal, and the other rejecting it? A.—No.

Q.—It would not meet that charge? A.—I should not think so.

Q.—Criminal intimacy, then, in your judgment, would have been something more than an improper solicitation by one person which was rejected by the other? A.—Yes.

Q.—You understood that they proposed Mrs

Brashaw as a witness, did you not, to prove that Theodore Tilton said that there was a criminal intimacy existing between Mr. Beecher and his wife? A.—I understood that.

Q.—Didn't you understand that that was intended to charge criminality upon both? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Tilton had told me—

Q.—No; I am talking about West's charge. A.—I understand you are asking me what I believed.

Q.—At the time the West charge was made and read in your presence. A.—I did not accept West's charge, at all, because Mr. Tilton had informed me, himself, that there had been no criminal intimacy.

Q.—Did that alter the character of the charge? A.—It altered the character of my belief.

Q.—Did it alter the character of the charge? A.—Not a bit that I know of.

Q.—Very well; I am talking about the charge—whether it was true or untrue; didn't you regard the charge made as implicating both parties in criminality? A.—Probably; yes.

Q.—Very well; now I have got it. That charge was made in 1872, was it not?

Mr. Beach—1873.

Q.—West's charge, you understood, was made in 1873? A.—Yes, I understand.

Q.—Now, then, we will go a step further; didn't you understand the charge that he made, however true or however false it was, of criminal intimacy, as involving a charge of adultery? A.—I did not.

Q.—What did you understand by a criminal intimacy? Didn't you understand it was a delicate way of charging adultery? A.—I did not.

Q.—Well, give us, if you please, your definition of "criminal intimacy," as you understood it. A.—I understood "criminal intimacy" to be, for instance, a gentleman visiting a wife of another gentleman at unsuitable hours, when the other gentleman was not aware of it—surreptitious acquaintance—that that would be criminal in my estimation; that was the opinion which I formed of it—that was the view I held of it—as "criminal intimacy."

HE DID NOT REGARD THE WEST CHARGES AS INVOLVING ADULTERY.

Q.—You did not regard, then, West's charge as involving adultery at all? A.—I did not.

Q.—Was that discussed before the committee? A.—I am not aware that it was; it was discussed between Mr. West and myself, I think.

Q.—What was said between you and West about it? A.—Well, very much the same as you and I have discussed it.

Q.—That is, that Mr. West put questions to you that you could not answer? Is that what you mean? A.—Oh, no.

Q.—Well, then, explain it? A.—I expressed the opinion to Mr. West the same as I have expressed it here, that I didn't consider the fact that Mr. Tilton had stated to Mrs. Bradshaw that he could prove criminal intimacy between Mr. Beecher and his wife, as necessarily meaning adultery.

Q.—Now, what did Mr. West say? A.—Mr. West took the contrary view.

Q.—Yes; that it was charging adultery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He made the charge, didn't he? A.—He made the charge of criminal intimacy.

Q.—Well? A.—He made the charge of slander against Mr. Tilton.

Q.—For charging criminal intimacy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which he considered to be adultery? A.—I don't know that he construed it that way.

Q.—Didn't he tell you so? A.—He differed with me.

Q.—Didn't he tell you so? Didn't he tell you that he considered it as charging adultery? A.—I don't know that he used those words.

Q.—Didn't you first tell me that he so considered it? A.—He considered it different from what I did.

Q.—In what respect did he consider it different? A.—I think he considered it more in the light of adultery than I did.

Q.—More in the light of adultery? A.—More in the light of a different kind of intimacy from what I would.

Q.—What kind of a "different kind of intimacy?" A.—A kind of a different kind of intimacy.

Q.—What did he say of the different kind of intimacy; didn't he say it was adultery? A.—It was simply a passing remark; I stated to Mr. West that I did not consider the words "criminal intimacy" meant adultery; he said he thought they did.

Q.—Very well, that is what I have been trying to get out of you for the last fifteen minutes. A.—Well, I have been trying to get it out.

Q.—Yes; but it is hard work. A.—It is hard work.

Q.—Well, then, you understood at least that in the case of Deacon West the charge was adultery, did you not? A.—Very likely, but I didn't consider it so.

Q.—I understand; you didn't mean to consider it so? A.—No, I did not, not after what Mr. Tilton told me himself.

Q.—Now, did you hear this part of the report read?

"We now consider the weight of credit to which the respective parties are entitled, where there is a conflict between them. We believe, and propose to show from the evidence, that the original charge was improper advances, and that as time passed on, and the conspiracy deepened, it was changed into adultery."

Q.—Did you hear that read? A.—I don't remember; I can't remember.

Q.—Have you any doubt that you heard that part of it read? A.—Well, I can't remember any part of it.

Q.—Have you any doubt that that part of it was read in your hearing? A.—I don't recollect it, Sir, at all.

Q.—Have you any doubt about it that it was read in your hearing? A.—As long as I cannot recollect I must say I have a doubt. I suppose that is the proper way to answer that question.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE WEST CHARGES.

Q.—What was done with the West charges when they were brought before the Examining Committee? A.—Well, they were, I think, exhibited at first, and I asked Deacon West myself, (I think I was Chairman of that meeting.) I asked Deacon West if he had called on Mr. Tilton personally, as a member of the church, and expostulated with him in relation to the charges, before he brought his charges; that is, that he had exhausted the remedies laid down in the New Testament before bringing charges against a member of the church—to go and see him and talk with him, and if he will not pay any attention to him, to take other brethren and go.

Mr. Shearman—Speak a little louder.

A.—I say I asked Brother West, when he presented his charges, after the charges had been presented to the committee, whether he had exhausted the remedy laid down in the New Testament for a person having aught against another brother, a member of the church. He said that he had not. Then I proposed that there should be a committee of three to wait upon Mr. Tilton, and before the formal charges should be sent to him; that is my best recollection now.

Q.—Was that committee appointed? A.—It was.

Q.—Were you one of the committee? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you go to him? A.—I did.

Q.—To Mr. Tilton? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you go? A.—I don't remember the day.

Q.—Did you receive a letter from Mr. Tilton? A.—Not at that time.

Q.—Well, very soon after? A.—That must have been months afterward.

Q.—Look at that—Exhibit 77—and say whether that is the letter you received from him? [Exhibit shown witness.] A.—Well, I think it is, Sir.

Q.—That is it? A.—I think it is.

Q.—You went to see Mr. Tilton, did you? A.—I did.

Q.—Who went with you? A.—Capt. Duncan and Deacon Garbutt.

Q.—You had a conversation with him? A.—I had.

Q.—When was that? A.—I don't remember. It was prior to the serving of the charges upon Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I saw him at the office of the *Golden Age*.

Q.—What took place? A.—I think the conversation with Mr. Tilton was carried on through Capt. Duncan, as near as my memory serves me—the main conversation. Capt. Duncan stated that the committee had called upon Mr. Tilton in relation to the charges that had been presented before those charges should be formally served upon him; before the written charges should be served upon him.

Mr. Evarts—Served upon Mr. Tilton? A.—Served upon Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton said he was not a member of the church, and had not been for some three or four years; that he was not amenable to its discipline, and that he should not come before the committee; he used an expression that I remember, like this, that a yoke of oxen would not draw him through that committee.

Q.—What Committee? A.—Before this Examining Committee.

Q.—Is that what you went there for—to get him to go before the Examining Committee? A.—No; the committee went there to converse with him in relation to these charges, to state the fact that charges had been preferred against him, and to ask him what he had to say in the matter, or what course he proposed to take.

Q.—Well, did you "expostulate" with him? A.—What do you mean by "expostulate?"

Q.—Well, you used the word a little while ago. What did you mean by it? I mean the same as you do. A.—Well, I don't know in what sense I used it. I don't remember.

Q.—Well, I don't know in what sense you used it, except by its context? A.—We went there to report to the committee Mr. Tilton's state of mind, and his views before the formal charges were made.

Q.—What did he say about the charges he had made against Mr. Beecher? He didn't say anything about them, only he was not amenable to the church, and would not go before its tribunal.

Q.—Did you ask him to go before the tribunal? A.—No, Sir; but we told him charges had been preferred against him.

Q.—Did you ask him whether the charge was true or false? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you take him to task in any way, in a Christian spirit, for having made this charge? A.—I don't know; not in my presence.

Q.—This committee was appointed and sent there to do what Mr. West, according to the Scripture, should have done? A.—That was the ostensible reason.

Q.—Then why didn't the committee perform their work? A.—The committee went there for the purpose of talking with Mr. Tilton, and to hear any explanation or any remarks he had to make before the formal charges were served.

Q.—Well, why didn't you do it when you got there? A.—I think we did it.

Q.—Tell us, then, how you did it? A.—I say Capt. Duncan was the spokesman, the principal spokesman; that he said to Mr. Tilton that these charges were presented, and that they were presented in writing before the committee, and that before the church would take any action—before the committee would take any further action on it—they had appointed a committee of three to wait upon him; that is as near as I can remember.

Q.—Just to wait upon him? A.—Went to wait upon him.

Q.—What for? A.—To hear what he had to say in relation to these charges before they were presented to him in writing.

TILTON DECLINED TO COME BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—What was his reply? A.—His reply was that he was not a member of the church, had not been for three years or four years, and that he was not amenable to their discipline and jurisdiction, and he should not appear before any committee.

Q.—Well, you did not agree with that? A.—What do you mean?

Q.—Didn't agree with him in his opinion? A.—I don't know whether I agreed or disagreed.

Q.—What was your opinion at the time? A.—I don't know that I had any.

Q.—Was there any opinion expressed there at that time by any member of the Committee as to his amenability to the discipline of the church? A.—No; I think not.

Q.—He was held amenable afterward, was he not? A.—I considered him amenable to the church myself.

Q.—Then, if you considered him amenable why didn't you say something to him? A.—I did say something to him, but not at that time.

Q.—At some other time? A.—After this committee had retired and on the way home.

Q.—Then it was you said something to him? —A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why were not the West charges then prosecuted? A.—I don't understand you; they were forwarded to Mr. Tilton, I think, as near as my memory serves me.

Q.—Do you call that prosecuting them? A.—That is the commencement of the prosecution, I suppose.

Q.—Was there anything else done toward prosecuting the charges? A.—Yes; Mr. Tilton was cited to appear before the committee, and he wrote a letter, I think, declining to come before the committee.

Q.—Well, that didn't prevent them trying him, did it? A.—No.

Q.—Well, go on? A.—Well, do I understand that you want my view of the matter—my individual view?

Q.—I want to know why the West charges were not prosecuted? A.—Well, my action in that matter was in order to help Mr. Tilton as much as anybody else.

Q.—You wanted to help Tilton? A.—I did, in that matter.

Q.—How were you going to help Mr. Tilton? A.—My idea was this: I stated it to Mr. Tilton on the way over that night, after the committee had left the *Golden Age* office.

Q.—Now, won't you be kind enough to tell me why the West charges were not prosecuted?

Mr. Hill—He is trying to give it to you.

Mr. Beach—No, he is not.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I submit he has not succeeded if he has been trying.

Mr. Hill—Well, I submit he is proceeding to give his reasons.

Mr. Beach—On the contrary, he is proceeding to give a subsequent conversation between himself and Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—It was his mode. If you don't want to take the reasons of the witness you should not ask why such and such a thing was not done.

Mr. Fullerton—The witness is not giving the reasons at all.

Mr. Evarts—That is to be judged of after his answer is given.

The Court—You can repeat that question now.

Q.—Why were not the West charges prosecuted to a conclusion? A.—Well, I cannot tell you why.

Q.—You know of no reason? A.—I know of no reason other than the fact that Mr. Tilton had put in a plea of not being responsible to the church.

Now let me read a letter to you—Exhibit 77.

TILTON TO MR. BELCHER.

Mr. Samuel E. Belcher:

MY DEAR SIR: As you are the mutual friend of Mr Beecher and myself, and as you are also a member of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, now occupied with the unhappy scandal, I desire to put into your hands, to be used publicly or privately at your discretion, the following statement, namely: I wrote a few days ago to your committee, stating that I had not for four years held any connection whatever with Plymouth Church, and, therefore, could not with propriety act the part of a member in any proceeding. But since writing that note I learn from the public papers that, because my name still appears on the books, I am therefore still considered a member, sufficiently so, at least, to be indicted by one of the members for slandering the Pastor. The hint is also thrown out that I am thus refusing to submit myself to the church tribunal in order to escape the responsibility of my slanders. I therefore say, first, I have not spoken against Mr. Beecher falsely; second, if either the committee or the church shall waive my non-membership and recognize me, I will take my position once again as a member long enough to appear this evening before the assembled congregation or the committee, to answer the following question from the committee: Have you, Theodore Tilton, ever spoken against Henry Ward Beecher falsely?

I request you to show this letter to Mr. Beecher before the action of the committee to-night.

Let me add, my action is solely with a view to protect myself against unjust suspicion; that I have ever sought to avoid any just responsibility of mine to Plymouth Church.

I retain a copy of this letter to use as I see fit.

Fraternally yours, THEODORE TILTON.

Q.—After the reading of that letter why did you not transmit the West charges? A.—We had already transmitted them before the letter was written.

Q.—Transmitted them? A.—They had already been transmitted, and the action of the committee reported to accept Mr. Tilton's statement and drop his name from the roll.

Q.—Wasn't there some action taken by the church as a body after that? A.—The same night the letter was written.

Q.—The same night, do you say? A.—I think so.

THE ACTION OF THE CHURCH.

Q.—Do you recollect what took place at the church that night? A.—I probably recollect something of what took place there; not all.

Q.—Do you recollect that there was a resolution offered that the name of Theodore Tilton be dropped from the membership of this church? A.—I don't remember; probably that was so.

Q.—Wasn't that the letter that was offered that night? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you recollect that Mr. Tilton was there and made a speech? A.—I do.

Q.—Was Mr. Beecher present? A.—I think he was; yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't Mr. Tilton wind up by saying, "If, therefore, the minister of this church has anything whereof to accuse me, let him now speak, and I shall answer, as God is my judge," and did not Mr. Beecher say, "I don't believe Mr. Tilton has desired in any way to shirk his proper responsibility, or to avoid or evade any proper charge that might be made by the church. He asks if I have any charge to make against him. I have none"? A.—I think he did.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher reply? A.—I think he replied that he had no charge to make against Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Then you didn't transmit the West charges? A.—I think we did; yes, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I think we took them up and settled them.

Q.—By throwing them out because he was not amenable to your jurisdiction? A.—No, Sir. There were two views, as I told Mr. Tilton after the meeting that night—after the committee meeting.

Q.—Never mind your views. Was not that the effect of your action? A.—I will tell you the two views I took and told Mr. Tilton if you will let me.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't see that I can help myself, because you put it in every time.

Witness—I am entirely at your discretion. Mr. Tilton asked me this question—if you would like to hear it—Mr. Tilton asked me what the action of the committee would be on the report of the subcommittee.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't ask you for it. I would like to get an answer to my question if I can.

Witness—I will answer your question if you give it to me.

Mr. Fullerton—Let me read something to you, and ask you it that was the report of the committee that night. [Reading:]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

"*Whereas*, Charges were preferred to this committee by William F. West against Theodore Tilton; and,

Whereas, A special committee having been appointed by this committee to wait upon said Tilton in reference to said charges, said Tilton, on the evening of the 6th of October inst, made answer to that special committee in these words: 'I have not for nearly four years past been an attendant of Plymouth Church, nor have I considered myself a member of it, and I do not now, nor does the Pastor of the church consider me a member, and I do not hold myself amenable to its jurisdiction in any manner whatever;' and,

Whereas, Theodore Tilton, in a reply to a communication addressed to him by the clerk of this committee, and which communication, with a copy of the charges preferred against him by William F. West, were put into the hands of said Tilton on the 17th day of October inst., and a request made of him that he should answer the same by the 23d day of October inst., says in a letter addressed to the clerk of this committee, under date of Oct. 22, 1873: 'It is about four years since I terminated all connection with the church, and am not now a member thereof; therefore the document addressed to me in that capacity I cannot receive;' and,

Whereas, It thus appears that Theodore Tilton, a member of this church, has abandoned his connection with the church by prolonged absence from all its services and ordinances; therefore,

Resolved, That this committee recommend to the church that the name of Theodore Tilton be dropped from the roll of membership of the church, as provided by rule No. 7.

Brother White moved to amend the resolution so as to recommend to the church to excommunicate Mr. Tilton in place of dropping from the roll. The amendment was lost.

Q.—Do you recollect that having taken place that night? A.—What night was that, Sir?

Q.—The night you spoke of, when the report of the committee was made? A.—No, Sir; I don't understand that to be that night.

Q.—When was that? A.—It must have been the previous meeting.

Q.—Were you present at the previous meeting when that was made? A.—I was present at a number of meetings previous to that.

Q.—Now, Mr. Belcher, will you tell me whether you were present when that resolution was offered? A.—I think so, on the evening when the resolution was offered in the church.

Q.—What resolution was that? A.—That was a report similar to that you have just read.

Q.—Was it this report? A.—I don't know.

Q.—But it was a report similar? A.—There had been a report previously adopted by the Examining Committee, and it had been read in the church that night; and that report was nearly, as my memory serves me—was the same as that there.

Mr. Evarts—What page is that?

Mr. Fullerton—I beg your pardon. Twenty.

Q.—Now, this report was adopted by the Examining Committee before the meeting of the church, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long before—how many days? A.—I don't remember; it might not have been more than ten. I can't remember.

Q.—On what day did you receive this letter written by Mr. Tilton? A.—I received it from Mr. Tilton's hands on the morning of the day the church took action on it.

Q.—Then, before the church took action and adopted this resolution, Mr. Tilton submitted himself to the jurisdiction of the church, did he not, by that letter? A.—I don't think he did; no, Sir. The action was already taken, so far as the Examining Committee was concerned.

Q.—So far as the Examining Committee was concerned, but not so far as the church was concerned? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Before the church took action Mr. Tilton showed you that letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you show it to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—The same night.

Q.—Did you show it to the committee? A.—No; I did not.

Q.—You did not think this was submitting himself to the jurisdiction of the church? A.—I did not.

Q.—(Reading from book.)

"If either he or the Church Committee shall request me to waive my non-membership and take my position once again, I will do so as a member long enough to appear this evening at the meeting to answer before the assembled congregation this question."

And so forth and so forth. You thought that was a willingness on his part to appear? A.—Yes; it might have been a willingness.

Q.—Didn't you construe that language as being willing? A.—I may not be right.

Q.—Answer my question. Did you not construe that as a willingness on his part? A.—I did not.

Q.—You construed that language as an unwillingness? A.—I construed that language as a sort of willingness, seeing the position that Mr. Tilton previously took of postponing or getting rid of the emergency.

Q.—He did appear at church? A.—He did appear at church.

Q.—And no charges were made against him? A.—There were no charges that I know of.

Q.—He offered to meet the charges that night. A.—There were none presented at the church.

[Question repeated.] A.—He offered to meet any that might be presented by the Pastor of that church. No charges had ever been presented by the Pastor of that church, that I have seen.

Q.—Did you give a copy of this letter addressed to you by Mr. Tilton, to Mr. Talmadge? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know whether he had a copy of it? A.—I don't know how that is, now, positively; I presume he had a copy.

Q.—You did not give one to him? A.—I did not give it to him.

Q.—Was not the letter of Mr. Tilton read before the committee—the letter of Mr. Tilton to you? A.—It was —— no; not my letter; not the copy that I had was not read.

Q.—Well, the copy of that letter? A.—The copy of that letter was read to the committee, I think.

Q.—Do you recollect who read it? A.—I think Mr. Talmadge read it.

Q.—The Clerk? A.—The Clerk.

Q.—He was the Clerk of the church, was he not? A.—No, Sir; of the Examining Committee; Mr. Tilton had informed me that he had sent it to the clerk of the church; instead of that it was to the clerk of the Examining Committee.

Q.—I understand you advised him to go and consult Dr. Storrs. A.—No, Sir; I did not put it that way, that I advised him to go; he asked me what course was best to take, and was speaking about the best way; I told him Dr. Storrs was a good man to go to.

Q.—You supposed he would consult Dr. Storrs in consequence of that suggestion. A.—I didn't know whether he would or not.

Q.—You thought it was probable? A.—I didn't know anything about it.

Q.—You knew he was a good man to be consulted? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you know whether he went in consequence of that suggestion? A.—I do not.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Hill—You began to state an interview as to what occurred at the interview between yourself and Mr. Tilton as you were coming away from the *Golden Age* office on the day when you and the committee went to see him about the West charges. Please take up that interview, and state it to his Honor and the jury. A.—When the committee left the *Golden Age* office, between there and the ferry, on the road to the ferry, Mr. Tilton walked with me; Capt. Duncan and Mr. Garbutt walked together—

Mr. Hill (interrupting)—Speak a little louder.

A. (continuing)—Capt. Duncan and Mr. Garbutt walked together; near to the foot of the street, at the ferry, Mr. Tilton says: "I want to talk to you. Here will be a good place to lose these other gentlemen;" we crossed the ferry and we did lose them, and we didn't see them again—I didn't see them again; after we got across the ferry we walked up Fulton street to Myrtle avenue, and I think we walked down Myrtle avenue to the corner of Lawrence street, and there we overtook them; during that interview Mr. Tilton asked me what I thought would be the action of the Examining Committee upon the report of this committee of three. I told him I didn't know what the action of the Examining Committee would be, but that, so far as I was concerned, as one of the members of that committee, I could see but one of two courses for the committee to take. One of those courses was to expel him as a contumacious member of the church, the other was to accept his view that he was not a member of the church, by reason of his long absence, and to recommend the church to strike his name from the roll.

Q.—What did he say to that? A.—Mr. Tilton expressed himself as not satisfied altogether with that view; he wanted to have the clerk simply recognize the fact of his non-membership, and pass some resolutions—the committee or the church—to have the roll corrected; he didn't like the idea of having his name dropped from the roll.

Q.—The roll corrected by omitting his name? A.—By omitting his name.

Q.—That was the substance of what you said were the only two courses?

Mr. Evarts—And the distinction Mr. Tilton drew.

Mr. Hill—Very well.

Q.—Now, Mr. Belcher, a letter has been referred to as having been received by you from Mr. Tilton on the day when the meeting was held, or the day before the meeting was held at the church in the evening, at which the resolution was finally adopted dropping his name from the roll? A.—The morning of that day.

Q.—Very well; just state whether or not the action of the committee had then been taken in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Tilton? A.—It had, to the best of my recollection.

Q.—So that the committee were then fully committed to the action at the time that letter was received dropping his name?

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

Mr. Fullerton—We have the evidence.

Mr. Hill—If the fact is admitted, that is all I want.

Mr. Fullerton—The fact is not admitted, but we have the evidence.

Mr. Pryor—The report of the committee had not been passed upon.

Q.—State, Mr. Belcher, whether this subcommittee of three made a report to the Examining Committee of their interview with Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't recollect their report.

Q.—Did they state what had occurred there, formally or informally? A.—I have no doubt they did, but I don't remember it.

Q.—Were you present? A.—I don't remember; these meetings were held—a great many of them were in the Summer time, and I was away a great deal of that Summer.

Mr. Hill—That is all. Have you anything to ask, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is all, Mr. Belcher.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ST. CLAIR M'KELWAY.

St. Clair McKelway was then sworn and examined by Mr. Tracy.

Q.—You reside in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you resided in Brooklyn? A.—Since 15th April, 1865.

Q.—What is your business? A.—A journalist.

Q.—Where are you employed? A.—In the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—Associate editor.

Q.—How long have you been employed on the Brooklyn *Eagle*? A.—From the first to the present time I think it is about five years; there is a period of about eight or nine months in which I was away from the paper, and at the expiration of it I returned to it.

Q.—Were you employed on the Brooklyn *Eagle* in October and November, 1872? A.—I was.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—In the same capacity I have already stated.

Q.—Do you know Theodore Tilton? A.—I have that pleasure, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Personally I have known Mr. Tilton since either just before he took hold of the Brooklyn *Union*, or some time time not long thereafter.

Q.—That was in 1870 somewhere? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember the occasion of the publication of what is known as the Woodhull scandal? A.—Very distinctly.

Q.—Did you at any time soon after that have an interview with Mr. Tilton on the subject of that scandal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you also know John D. Harmon, of this city? A.—I have known him for some years; yes, Sir.

Q.—And you knew him in 1872? A.—I think I had not long known him then.

Q.—Had the subject of this scandal—had the publication of this scandal been the subject of conversation between yourself and Mr. Harmon prior to this of Mr. Tilton? I don't ask you what was said. A.—I understand it.

Q.—Was it in consequence of a conversation you had with Mr. Harmon that you had an interview with Mr. Tilton? A.—So far as I was concerned it was in consequence of that.

Q.—Where did that interview between yourself and Mr. Tilton occur? A.—In Mr. Tilton's residence—his present residence.

Q.—Livingston street? A.—Yes, Sir, at the head of Gallatin street.

Q.—When was it? A.—Fixing it by the event, I can't give the date of the month, but it was on the day after the fire in the store of Woodruff & Robinson—the stores situated near South Ferry; I think it was Nov. 18, or the 19th.

Q.—That your interview occurred? A.—Yes, Sir; very likely the 19th.

Q.—The Woodhull scandal had been then published about how long? A.—I am able to be certain about that; it was published on the 28th of October preceding.

Q.—About three weeks? A.—The thing makes itself.

Q.—Did you call at Mr. Tilton's house in pursuance of any appointment which he had made with you through Mr. Harmon? A.—I called there, as far as my own mind was concerned, in pursuance of an appointment or as a means of access to Mr. Tilton on this subject, which Mr. Harmon had engaged to make for me.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. Tilton at the beginning of the interview—who were present at the interview at the beginning? A.—When I went to Mr. Tilton's house the servant came to the door and took me into the front parlor—announced me, and then the folding-doors between the two rooms, if I remember correctly, were pushed aside, and Mr. Tilton coming forward took me into that room; there were two ladies present at the time, and Mr. Tilton and myself.

Q.—What became of the ladies? A.—I was introduced to one of them; the lady remained for a short period and departed the room; she had on her things as if she had to go out to make a call; the other lady [Mrs. Tilton] I had previously met, but I think I was reintroduced to her, and at the suggestion of Mr. Tilton that we might desire to talk alone, I think Mrs. Tilton went up stairs.

WHAT OCCURRED AT THE INTERVIEW.

Q.—Then what occurred? A.—I think I said to Mr. Tilton that I had called in pursuance of a conversation that I had had with Mr. Harmon the day previous, and that I had also, before calling, spoken to the editor of the *Eagle*, Hon. Thomas Kinsella, upon the subject, and had come with his consent, and that I had come in the capacity of a journalist to speak with him upon that subject. Mr. Tilton was very cordial, but at once informed me that in my capacity as a journalist I could hardly be at liberty to talk with him, but that as a gentleman and a friend, as gentlemen and friends, we could converse upon the matter.

Q.—What matter was it? A.—The matter—the Woodhull publication matter—I think it is the best definition of it.

Q.—Well? A.—And then, if I remember correctly, Sir, I spoke to Mr. Tilton in a general way upon the subject, in such a way as to induce him to ask me what my knowledge at that time on the subject was. I told him of a conversation that I had previously had with Mr. Beecher upon the matter, and the fact of the conversation I told him; whether I told him the details of it or not I cannot swear; my impression is that I did. I am not certain that I did; and then we spoke, I should say, about Mr. Harmon. I think I told him how Mr. Harmon and I came to talk about it, and what views Mr. Harmon told me—what words I said with reference to what Mr. Harmon said. We talked in a general way with reference to Mr. Harmon speaking to me upon the subject.

Q.—Repeat what you said to Mr. Tilton? A.—I think I told Mr. Tilton that I met Harmon down at the fire at Woodruff & Robinson's; that we saw the fire partially—partly saw it—and that when we came up together it was getting toward dark, and we walked slower; we came up Atlantic avenue—my house was then on Pacific street, between Bond and Hoyt—on Atlantic avenue; that brought us up to the corner of Bond, and it made a long conversation; I told Mr. Tilton that I had told Mr. Harmon that I had seen Mr. Beecher, and what had been said upon the subject.

Q.—What did you tell him that passed between you and Mr. Beecher on the subject? A.—I think I told him that on the morning of the 28th of October, 12 o'clock noon, in the *Eagle* office, there were received papers—the Woodhull papers—with the article now known as the Woodhull publication, marked in blue pencil marks, editors' style, all round so as to attract my attention; I got one of these papers, and took them out of the box, and if it were not for the blue marking I don't think my attention would be attracted to it, because it was not one of our exchanges that we looked to for news, but it was only full of theories and contention.

Mr. Beach—Is that what you told Mr. Tilton?

Witness—I told Mr. Tilton what I told to Mr. Harmon, and what I told to Mr. Harmon—part of that—was an occurrence between Mr. Beecher and myself.

Q.—Now, go on. A.—I told Mr. Tilton that I went to Mr. Beecher on the subject, and that we conversed upon the matter during that day, and that I imbibed from Mr. Beecher certain impressions on the subject from certain statements that he made.

Q.—What statement did you tell him that you received from Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't think I went into details. I think the substance was the denial of the Woodhull story.

Q.—The Woodhull story? A.—Yes; the other part was that he had nothing to say to it. He denied the story; yet he was silent about it, and thought the thing would die by silence.

Q.—Did you tell him that Mr. Beecher said that he should not enter into any public discussion with the author of the scandal?

Mr. Beach—That is altogether inadmissible, a question of that kind.

Mr. Tracy—Did you say anything to him on that subject? A.—I said to Mr. Harmon—and whether I said these words to Mr. Tilton, I can not remember—

The Court—This inquiry is expressly what you said to Mr. Tilton: it is only admissible in that point of view.

The Witness—Well, Sir, I know that I spoke more of results at this time to Mr. Harmon than of details; I also know that my conversation with Mr. Tilton upon what I said to Mr. Harmon was much shorter than it had been with Mr. Harmon upon what I had said to Mr. Beecher; it was mere introduction.

Mr. Tracy—If you don't remember what you stated to Mr. Tilton as to what Mr. Beecher said in regard to the public discussion as to the authors of this scandal, we will pass on. A.—I think you had better pass on, because I am not certain I went into it with so much particularity.

Q. Pass on with your conversation with Mr. Tilton. A. Mr. Tilton, as I remember—that is, I am giving the substance and not the words—asked me what was the general impression with regard to the Woodhull scandal, and I told him that the general impression, so far as I had received it, was that it was a plan between him and the Woodhull woman to destroy his wife and pull down Mr. Beecher, and he said that that was a very unjust conclusion to come to, and that such was not in any case the fact. I then said to him that the public had very little to go on any way upon which to form a conclusion, that there were few facts known in the case, and that all parties seemed to be indisposed to say anything upon the subject at all, and I did not think that inferences of anybody, gathered upon such meagre information, would be very correct, but nevertheless such were the impressions.

Q.—Well? A.—Mr. Tilton further disclaimed any such thing being the case, and he said that there was a story that would be told in this matter which would put a new face on it, and would materially change that public impression of which I had spoken; I asked him what that story was, and he said that he did not think that it was proper to tell me what it was; he said that he would like to be able to, that he felt some freedom in conversing with me as a friend, but as a journalist he could not converse with me on the subject; and then he asked me, with some abruptness, if I remembered the occasion of his leaving the Brooklyn *Union*, and I said that I remembered the fact that he left, remembered the time when it was announced he left, and he asked me what were the opinions upon that fact, what people talked of his leaving, why had he left; I think he said, "What did the boys in the *Eagle* office think?" I said we had nothing to go on; we did not think intelligently at all—did not think very much about it.

TILTON'S ALLEGORICAL STORY.

Q.—Well? A.—Well, he then said that he thought he would tell me something in this matter, and that he would tell me in confidence—and particularly not for publication, he wanted that understood—and he said that he would state the matter in the form of an allegory, and that that form would be essential to convey the purposes that he had in view; he said he chose that form for two reasons—it named no names, and it allowed him to imagine scenes and personages, and that it would be a form which would make upon me that impression which he desired to be made upon it.

Q.—Then did he proceed in the form of an allegory? A.—He then proceeded in the form of an allegory to tell me a very interesting story, and it preserved the story form all the way through.

Q.—Will you repeat it? A.—I do not think that I can repeat it with anything like justice to the original, or with very much detail; I should think that my repetition would be more, Sir, the form than the substance.

Q.—The substance without the form? A.—No, Sir; I think it would be—I think I would have the story form, but I could not relate the story with the vividness with which the gentleman spoke.

Q.—Well, repeat it as nearly as you can. A.—I think it would be something like this: That once on a time there was a man, and then there was another man, and that this first man spoken of was young and rising and hopeful, and that he had largely had for an example and a friend and guide the other second man spoken of, who was the elder. He said that the young man was pleasantly situated in his domestic relations, and that he was engaged in such duties as took him away for a considerable part of his time—away from his home—and that once, upon his return, he was surprised by a statement from his wife that the other man of whom he had previously spoken had made to that wife improper proposals. He said that these were two in their number; that the first time it was something between a word and a demonstration, which the lady supposed she might have either understood or misunderstood, but that, fearing she had misunderstood it, she simply became a little more cautious in her demeanor, and said nothing and let it pass; that on the other occasion, the meaning was unmistakable, and she repelled it with indignation and scorn, and withdrawing from the room, went upstairs toward the top—went upstairs for the purpose of calling a servant; that while she was on the stairs, the gentleman himself came out from the parlor, went to the hat-rack and taking his hat, opened the door; meantime the servant had come up upon the upper landing, and the gentleman below spoke to the lady, who was midway of the stairs, in some general way—made a casual remark as if to give the servant no cause for suspicion, and went away; that the lady pointed the man out to the servant as he was departing, and told the servant not to admit that man any more unless he came in company with her husband; that some time after, taking a walk with her children and returning in the afternoon, this lady found this gentleman sitting in the parlor; that he had come in in spite of what she had said to the servant, and that he then renewed those proposals and was repelled with a great deal of energy and scorn; that after that this lady thought it incumbent upon her to tell her husband, and that she did tell him; that her husband appointed, with a friend, an interview to be held between himself and this person who had made improper proposals at the house of that friend; that at this interview he charged him with this crime of improper proposals; that the friend—that the other man to whom the accusation was made, broke out with the saying, "You are all crazy," or words to that effect, as I remember—I remember more the adjective than anything else—and went away; that this young man and his friend in whose house he was, talked the matter over until late at night, and that when the younger man returned to his home he found that in his absence this person whom he had accused had been there, and had coerced out of his wife, who was then sick, a retraction of the statement which she had made to her husband; that upon that this younger man consulted with the friend, and that the friend went to the man who had secured this retraction and compelled him to return it; that he compelled him by argument only; and that, receiving this retraction, he returned with it to the husband of this lady from whom it had been coerced. I think that about this part of the story, the allegorical form was dropped. I think it was dropped at my suggestion, because I discerned from what I had read in the Woodhull story the drift of the allegory, and we fell to talking without this allegorical form intervening between us upon the story itself. I remember—I think at this point—and with reference to the getting back of the retraction from the gentleman spoken of—I remember asking Mr. Tilton what truth there was in the pistol scene, as reported in this publication; he told me that there was no substantial truth in it; that the gentleman referred to carried a pistol, and generally carried it in the outside pocket of a loose overcoat; that his reason for carrying it at that time was this—he had many calls of business along the shore, that strikes were prevalent, and disturbances sometimes occurred or threatened, and that for his own protection he took it, more than any other reason; and that when he was arguing for the return of the retraction his hand went to his pocket, and that he almost, as if with a gesture, pledged protection if the retraction was returned, and said that he would protect him with his pistol, or even to that extent.

Q.—Protect what with his pistol? A.—Would protect the gentleman whom he induced to give up the retraction.

Q.—Was there anything said at this point about the general promise to preserve the retraction, if surrendered? A.—No, Sir, I recall nothing of that sort.

Q.—Go on. A.—I wish to remark here that I have been in court almost every day during the trial; it has been my duty to listen to the evidence, and to transcribe it in some respects; I am trying very hard not to get what I have heard mixed up with what I remember; but it is not a very easy thing.

Q.—Well, go on. A.—I think that at this point, or in the narrative, Mr. Tilton said to me that now would appear the reasons why he asked me with regard to the Brooklyn *Union*, and he said that he had certain data which all the public had—a part of which all the public had—and that some of that would throw some light on the case, and would show why he had asked me about the *Union*. He then asked me if I remembered his retirement from the *Independent* as editor and his engagement as outside contributor—that is, as contributor on the first page. I told him I remembered it distinctly, and he showed me an *Independent* of Dec. 22, 1870, if I remember the date correctly. It contained a notice very flattering to Mr. Tilton. He then said that there were other things that bore upon this, and there were shown to me two letters—I do not know whether they were originals, Sir, or copies, because I am not familiar with the handwriting of the gentleman or Mr. Bowen. Both of them were complimentary to Mr. Tilton, and one was stronger than the other; I think the strongest one was the one written last. He then showed me a letter on a galley proof-sheet of the *Golden Age*.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Q.—I hand you now what is known as the Tripartite Agreement? A. (after looking)—I never saw that before.

Q.—Look at that printed matter [showing] and see if that is the printed proof? A.—I remember, Mr. Tracy, at the time recognizing the *Golden Age* proof-sheet, and I perceive that this is a proof-sheet of that paper.

Q.—Have you looked at the substance of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You afterward became acquainted with the substance of what he told you? A.—Yes, Sir; I afterward became acquainted with the whole thing, more or less.

Q.—Is this [showing] a duplicate of it? A.—That is a *Golden Age* proof-sheet; I did not hold it long enough to look at the substance of it.

Q.—Will you look [showing] at the substance of it, and see if that is the same thing that he showed you on that occasion—read enough to satisfy yourself on that subject—see if that is not another proof of the same article that he showed you? A.—I did not hear you.

Q.—Is not that an imprint of the same article he showed you? A.—All that is in my memory at the present time about this is down to there—the signature. [Pointing to the paper.] I remember the preface to it, but I do not remember the appendix—the rest I do not remember.

Q.—Do you mean you recognize the letter included in this article dated Jan. 1, 1871, and what precedes it? A.—Yes, and much more distinctly than what precedes it. I would not be absolutely certain that I saw what preceded it, but I have a strong impression that I did.

Q.—Go on. What was said about it? A.—Well, I took and read the letter, if I remember correctly, without speaking upon the subject till I got through. I think I said that this was a *Golden Age* proof-sheet. Tilton said, "Yes," and then he fell to talking about the *Golden Age*. He asked me if I liked it. I told him I thought its head looked too much like the *New-York Churchman*. He said it did look like it, but it was not exactly it. He took out the paper and looked at the heading of the paper and the heading of the departments, the editorial caption—title—and said he had worked at them with a great deal of care and deliberation, and that he studied the matter out in his own house. I said to Mr. Tilton, "Mr. Tilton, why don't you let me have this *Golden Age* letter, and these letters of Mr. Bowen's, and the article in the *Independent*, to publish? It will put a new face upon this scandal." And he said that he knew that. I said, "It would put a new face on it, and if you don't want to be understood as being the author of it others would authorize it;" he said that he knew that, but that he was obliged not to publish it; not to have it published of his own accord or procurement; not to have his name appear in connection with it.

MR. M'KELWAY ANXIOUS TO GET THE PAPERS.

Q.—Did he state how he was bound? A.—No, Sir. Well, I told him I thought the letter ought to be published—that it was due to what was true and right that it should be published; he said perhaps it was, but he could'nt move in the matter; he couldn't honorably do so; he was honorably bound not to do so; I said, "What are you going to do with these things?" Well, he said that he thought that Mr. Harmon had seen them, but that he wanted to see them again; there was a person for whom he had requested them, but that he would probably leave them with Mr. Harmon; he intimated that among his very particular friends he hadn't been loath to show it among them, but only among them had it been circulated or seen; said I, "If you leave that to Mr. Harmon, I think Mr. Harmon would give it to me if he thought it was right;" I said, "He is your friend; I have conversed with him on the subject, and he feels very warm in his views;" I thought that this thing should be published; said I, "When are you going up to Mr. Harmon's?" He said he didn't know; said I, "Let us go up now; I will go with you."

Q.—How was Mr. Harmon "warm?" Did you tell him? A.—No, Sir; I didn't tell him about that.

Q.—Warm in his views about publication? A.—No, Sir; in his views that Mr. Tilton had been a greatly wronged man in this whole case.

Q.—Well, go on. A.—Says I, "Let us go up now." We did go up to Mr. Harmon's house. He lived in Cumberland street, between DeKalb avenue and Myrtle avenue. When we got there it was dark—about 6:30—when we called, but he wasn't home. We went into the back room, and Mr. Tilton left these things for Mr. Harmon. I wanted him to give them to me. He said, no, that he had promised to give them to Mr. Harmon, and he should give them to him. He wrote a note to Mr. Harmon and left it, and said, as near as I can remember:

"MY DEAR MR. HARMON: I leave for you the things you have requested. I hope you will keep them in safe custody, and return them to me."

When he had written this note he left a statement with Miss Harmon, who opened the door for us, that Mr. Tilton and Mr. McKelway had called on her father.

That ends my interview with Mr. Tilton, excepting this: as I sit here and think, I remember a part of that long conversation we had that afternoon. He alluded to the Woodhull matter—to the Woodhull women; to the efforts made to keep them on their good behavior; to Mr. Tilton's entire dealings with them; his explanation of those dealings, and of the motives that influenced him, with the conclusion and final failure which marked them. We talked very much in that matter as Mr. Tilton has talked on it on the stand. As I have spent a great deal of time in court, and heard what he said, it would be very nearly a repetition if I were to go over it myself.

Q.—In relation to the Woodhulls, you mean? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I understand you to say that you told Mr. Tilton that you thought Mr. Harmon would give you those papers for publication? A.—That is, I thought he would because he was so warm; he said the matter was in Mr. Harmon's hands; that he was in the hands of his friends; that he himself could not honorably and would not; that if they were published, on no account would that publication proceed from him or be with his consent.

Q.—Did these papers afterward come into your hands? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From whom? A.—Mr. Harmon.

Q.—How soon after this interview with Mr. Tilton? A.—I think I went to Mr. Harmon's house in the evening, and in consequence of a conversation I had with him he loaned me the papers to hold for a reasonable period, and to be returned either to him or to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—So you got them into your possession the same evening that you and Tilton were at Mr. Harmon's? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I did.

Mr. Tracy (looking at the clock)—It is 4 o'clock, your Honor.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

THE PROPOSED RULES FOR THE SHIPPING TRADE REJECTED.

About twenty-five members of the Produce Exchange interested in the shipping trade and ocean freights met in the Managers' room, in Pearl street, yesterday morning, to receive the report of the special committee appointed in September last to prepare rules for the regulation of this branch of trade. Mr. L. F. Holman presided. Mr. W. D. Morgan, Secretary of the special committee, presented the report, consisting of a new form of charter party and eighteen rules. The report was accepted and the committee discharged. The charter party was then taken up and rejected. The first rule, providing for the appointment of a standing committee with power to decide all questions under the new regulations, was also voted down. As all the other rules hinged on this one, it was not thought necessary to consider the subject further, and the meeting adjourned. The members of the Exchange will probably appoint a new committee to draft other rules.

THE RIVINGTON STREET BURGLARY.

On the night of the 24th of February the tailor's store of Martin Specht, No. 220 Rivington street was burglariously entered, and cloths valued at over $3,000 were stolen therefrom. Two days afterward Detectives Lyon and King saw William Sullivan, alias Michael Devlin, and John Thompson, alias Bishop, on the Bowery, having in their possession a number of trunks. The officers arrested Sullivan and Thompson on suspicion, and discovered that the trunks in their possession contained a portion of the property stolen from Specht. Thompson pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions on Monday, and Devlin, alias Sullivan, was yesterday placed on trial by District Attorney Rollins. A quantity of red pepper was found in Sullivan's pocket when arrested. The jury without leaving their seats found the prisoner guilty of burglary, and he was sent to State Prison for five years.

QUICK TRANSIT PLANS.

THE METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

PARTICULARS OF ROUTE, STYLE, AND EXPENSE OF THE PROPOSED ROAD—THE TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP—THE BUSINESS ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY.

The Metropolitan Transit Company, which obtained a charter for the construction of an elevated railroad, with two tracks, from the Bowling Green to the Grand Central Depot, in 1872, have opened an office at No. 152 Broadway, and as soon as their arrangements shall be completed they propose to commence building the road. The corner-stone of the structure was laid by Peter Cooper, on Dec. 24, 1874. The route fixed by the statute and by the State Board of Engineers which it created is through Church street to Canal passing through Wooster street and University place to Fourteenth street, and from this point through Broadway or Fourth avenue, to the Grand Central Depot. The location of the line has been finally agreed upon as far as Union square. Its continuation from this point will depend upon further surveys and examinations. The company propose to carry passengers from the Bowling Green to the Forty-second Street Depot in from fifteen to twenty minutes, thus shortening the time required to make the trip at present by thirty-five minutes at least. It is proposed to build the road by public subscription at par, the capital to be limited to $2,000,000 of stock and $1,000,000 of bonds, with liberty to substitute stock for the bonds within the amount specified. This is fifteen per cent. less than the minimum limit of cost made by experts of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The company claim that the construction and equipment of the line is secured at nearly thirty per cent. below that estimate. No further issue of capital stock or bonds can be made except in pro rata proportion per mile for other extensions of the railroad lines authorized in the charter, which include branches along the west side of the City to Harlem River, with two bridges across it. To guarantee the effective limitations of these issues, all the stock and bonds of the company will be registered at the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and will be certified by them as being within the limits named. Subscriptions are to be paid in five installments to the order of this firm for deposit in trust and no money is to be withdrawn from the fund except upon the certificate of the Board of Engineers to the effect that one continuous mile of the road has been completed. The company will then be entitled to the funds required for constructing that length of the line. Subscribers will be required to pay only twenty per cent. of the amount of their subscription at a time, and this sum only when a corresponding amount of work has been performed in the construction of the line. By this means a guarantee will be afforded that the funds cannot be misappropriated. Stockholders will not be subject to any risk of foreclosure, and, should there be sufficient stock subscribed, no bonds will be issued. The company feel confident of the success of the enterprise, and estimate that at an early day they will be able to pay ten per cent. dividend on stock.

As soon as sufficient stock or bonds have been allotted to pay for the first section of the road, a meeting of the subscribers will be called to choose a full board of thirteen Directors from themselves, and this board will control the appointment of the officers and agents of the company, and have the disposal of the funds and the direction of all matters relating to the completion of the remainder of the line.

The Metropolitan Transit Company believe that they possess the best charter, and have the best plans for the construction of a rapid-transit line between the northern and southern extremities of the island. They claim that the system proposed by the company is free from all complications, and that all that is required is a liberal share of public support to render it a speedy and complete success. According to their estimates, the road can be built and equipped at a cost of $250,000 a mile, excepting the depots. They think the road can be constructed and in full working order inside of a period of from six to twelve months, and believe they can make the railroad so ornamental in its appearance that property owners along Broadway, from Fourteenth street, will be in favor of having the line run along that street. The road has been surveyed as far as Fourteenth street, and plans and estimates for its construction up to this point are to be seen at the office of the company. The present business organization of the company is as follows: Stanley, Brown, & Clarke, attorneys; Hon. William M. Evarts, and Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, counsel; Hon. S. H. Sweet, State Engineer; E. H. Tracy, City Engineer; and Mr. A. P. Boller, engineer for the company; Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, and the following stockholders, who will act as a committee to receive and allot subscriptions: George L. Trask, No. 539 Broadway; J. Wyman Jones, No. 152 Broadway; C. Vibbard, No. 40 Broadway; S. M. Pettengill, No. 37 Park row; S. O. Jennings, No. 152 Broadway; H. N. Camp, No. 106 Broadway, and Benson Ferris, Jr., Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE DEFERRED CAPITAL FUND.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting of the committee of the subscribers to the deferred capital fund for the promotion of rapid transit last Monday were the subject of much discussion yesterday, and were generally conceded to be satisfactory. The following is a copy of the resolutions:

Resolved, That, in view of the fact that rapid transit is conceded to be an absolute necessity and of vital importance to all, we will this day take the necessary steps to make an organization of citizens to further the accomplishment of that object; that this organization shall be called the New-York Rapid-transit Association.

Resolved, That the officers of this association shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, twenty-four Directors, a Finance Committee of five, an Executive Committee of five, and a Committee on Legislation of three, to be chosen from the Board of Directors.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet one week from this day, at the same hour and place, and that all subscribers to the "fund" be notified to attend the meeting to be held at that time and place.

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to ascertain where and at what price a room can be obtained for a general head-quarters of this association.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to draft a constitution and by-laws for this association, and that such committee be requested to report at the next meeting, and that such committee at the same time report the names of such persons as they find suitable and willing to serve as officers of the association.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Jacob Cohen announced that he had procured subscriptions amounting to $27,000. Mr. C. H. Roosevelt said that out of the forty subscription lists issued since the last meeting, four had returned $100,000. Mr. Roosevelt urged upon the members the necessity of enlisting the co-operation of the people in the movement, as it was a fact that the aid of the great capitalists could not be depended upon in procuring rapid transit. Remarks of a similar purport were made by Mr. William H. Morell. The following committees were appointed:

Committee of Conference—Messrs. William H. Morel, James M. Drake, Jacob Cohen, L. B. Rooder, John Havin and B. L. Ackerman.

Committee on Constitution—Messrs. Charles H. Roosevelt, L. B. Roeder, and William H. Morell.

MR. ROOSEVELT MEETS THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Charles H. Roosevelt, the Secretary of the Capital Stock Fund for Rapid Transit Association, was yesterday introduced to the Board of Directors of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association, by Mr. Kemp, of that board. He explained that the object of his association was to promote, not any particular scheme of rapid transit, but the rapid transit itself. Year after year, he said, the Legislature had been appealed to to grant charters to this and that scheme, and had granted a great many such, but when the time had come to put them in operation the difficulties, which had been in many cases unforseen, had prevented the originators of any from obtaining the necessary money to carry out their schemes. The plan of this association was to secure the money first, as they recognized the fact that when the means for carrying out any scheme were provided, the way would be easily found. They had fixed on $3,000,000 as the amount of subscription to their stock, which they must obtain before beginning work. When this money was in bank they would determine on the plan to be prosecuted, according to the ideas of the stockholders. The management wished to appeal to the merchants and business men of New-York City to subscribe, if need be, ten per cent. of their property, believing that the investment would prove profitable, directly and indirectly.

Mr. Roosevelt also brought to the notice of the board a bill, which was published in THE TIMES sometime since, which he proposed to have introduced at Albany. The bill was read, and Mr. Roosevelt explained that the principle of local powers (the Mayor and Common Council) of cities determine the manner in which railroads shall be built through and over the streets of those cities, was in this bill unhampered by alliance with other principles or provisions. A resolution declaring the concurrence of the board in the principle was adopted.

A GALLANT OFFICER.

While officer Lewis, of the Broadway squad, was on his wey down Broadway yesterday morning to make a return to Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, a pair of spirited horses attached to a carriage containing three young ladies, came dashing down the street at a furious rate of speed, and ran into and almost demolished a wagon at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street. Officer Lewis seized the horses' lines, and, at the peril of his life stopped them, and thus rescued the ladies, who were dreadfully frightened from their perilous position In stopping the horses the officer was wounded in the hand, and his return, when he handed it to Justice Kilbreth, was smeared with blood. The ladies were profuse in their thanks

LAW REPORTS.

THE TEMPLETON DOUBLE HABEAS CORPUS.

MRS. TEMPLETON WANTS HER CHILD, AND HER HUSBAND WANTS HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON.

A few days since, on application of Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for Duncan D. Templeton, to whom a new trial has recently been granted, on an appeal from a conviction of felonious assault on his wife, procured from Judge Donohue a writ of habeas corpus to bring Templeton before the court on a motion to admit him to bail, pending a new trial, it being understood that some delay must occur in such trial, owing to an appeal from the decision granting it having been taken to the Court of Appeals on behalf of the people. Argument on the return to this writ is to be heard to-day. But on yesterday the difference between the prisoner and his wife came up in the form of a writ on behalf of the wife, whereby she sought to obtain the custody of their child. It appeared from a long affidavit of Mrs. Templeton, read on the proceeding, that about a year ago a writ of habeas corpus was issued in favor of the wife to obtain possession of her child, William C. Templeton, now nearly three years old, and who for a year prior to the application had, by the consent of both parents, been in the custody of Col. William C. Templeton, the grandfather, at Nyack, Rockland, County. At great length the affidavit proceeded to recite various acts of cruelty and neglect practiced upon her by her husband during her married life; that he had beaten her, insulted her, pawned her clothes and jewelry, (sometimes for money to pay for drink and sometimes for money to pay their board,) and finally wound up their relations by the crime of which he was convicted, all of which has already been made familiar to the public in various forms. She claims that she only consented to her child remaining with his grandfather at the earnest solicitation of her husband, and that on several occasions when she sought access to the child it was denied her, and she was treated with insult by Templeton's immediate family relations, in whose custody the child was and is. The present appplication on her behalf for the production of the child was coupled with a motion to have the order of reference originally granted vacated.

Ex-Judge Busteed, in arguing both motions on behalf of the wife and resisting a motion for delay, complained that not a single paper referring to the proceedings was to be found on file in the court, compelling him thereby to be partially indebted to the courtesy of opposing counsel for facts on which to found his present proceedings. He contended that proceedings on a writ of habeas corpus should be heard by the court in person, and not, as had been done on the original application in this case, sent before a referee; that whereas by statutes passed in England, (one in the reign of Charles, and another in the reign of George III.,) it was provided that the whole proceeding must not consume more than twenty days, and the Judge's time to deliberate on his decision must not exceed three days, the proceedings in this case had been pending a year. This mother, he claimed, was entitled to the custody of her young child, and whatever proceedings were necessary for that purpose should be heard before the court, thus making it proper that the order of reference heretofore granted should be vacated. Under those circumstances, considering the long delay already had in the case, and the refusal to allow his client access to her child, he thought the preliminary application then made by opposing counsel should be denied, and that the order asked for on the part of the wife should be granted. Mr. John D. Townsend, on behalf of the present custodians of the child, said, as to the application for delay, it was made on the ground that notice of these proceedings had been given him so recently that he had not had sufficient time to prepare the necessary affidavits on the part of his clients. As to permission of the mother to see her child, he claimed that such permission had never been denied her. All his clients desired was that such access should be regulated by the court. The extraordinary affidavit which had been read on the other side was not only untrue in its main facts, but contained statements of events which, both as to character and time, were wholly inapplicable to the issue. When the proper time came it would be shown on his side that, both pecuniarily and personally, the mother was unfitted to have the custody of the child, while the opposite was true of its present custodians, and the interests of the child personally was the proper consideration for the court. The delay, such as it was, was not attributable to him or his clients, but rather to the wife, by whose absence at Long Branch the hearing before the Referee had been delayed during an entire Summer. He then read an offer from the other side to consent to a postponement of the argument on condition that the child be produced at his (Mr. Townsend's) office on that morning, and in answer introduced an affidavit of Col. Templeton to the effect that only the feeble health of the child and the danger of exposing it to the inclement atmosphere of the present season prevented its production. All they desired was that such production should be regulated by the order of the court, and without danger to the child's health.

Judge Lawrence inquired if they could produce the child on Saturday.

Mr. Townsend replied that they had no objection to do so, provided the state of the weather permitted.

Judge Lawrence said, of course, if the day was exceedingly stormy, the non-production would be excused.

All parties seeming satisfied with this, an order to that effect was made, and an adjournment granted until Saturday next, before Judge Donohue, who will then hold chambers, the motion to vacate the reference to remain in abeyance until that time. In the course of his argument, Mr. Townsend said, the loss of the papers in the case was something of which he had to complain rather than the opposing counsel, such loss having imposed upon him double labor.

A COURT INTERPRETER'S SALARY.

Richard S. Rosenthal, successor to the late Louis Kazinski, general interpreter of the criminal courts, sued to recover an increase of $500 annually on his salary, which had been made by the Board of Supervisors. The claim was resisted by the Controller, and Judge Larremore decides in favor of the defendant as follows:

This suit was brought by plaintiff as general interpreter of the criminal courts of the County of New-York for a balance of salary alleged to be due him for the months of July, August, and September, 1874. The only question raised by the pleadings is the amount of annual salary to which plaintiff is entitled by law. By a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of said County, adopted Nov. 17, 1873, said salary was fixed at $3,000 per annum for the years 1873 and 1874. Whether or not such action was without authority, it is unnecessary here to consider, for the right of recovery in this action depends upon the construction to be given to "An act in relation to the general interpreter of the criminal courts of the County of New-York," passed May 23, 1874, (Sess. Laws, 1874, ch. 556.) This act ratifies and confirms a resolution of said Board of Supervisors, passed May 26, 1870, increasing the salary of the general interpreter of said courts to $3,500 per annum, and directing the Controller to pay to said interpreter or his personal or legal representatives the said salary, at the said rate, for the term unpaid for. This is a confirmatory act, and its true intention must be sought in the resolution to which it refers. Said resolution adopted by said Board of Supervisors May 26, 1870, is as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the salary of Louis Kazinski, General Interpreter to the courts of the County of New-York, be and the same is hereby fixed at $3,500 per annum, to take effect Jan. 1, 1870.

It would thus appear that said act of May 23, 1874, is personal in its character, for it refers to the person so appointed, and affirms his increase of salary. No provision is therein made, nor can it be inferred that its benefits were intended, for his successor. Judgment is therefore rendered for the defendant.

PROPERTY FOR THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE COMPANY.

Messrs. Edward L. Donnelly, George F. Betts, and William J. Osborn, Commissioners appointed to condemn and to estimate the value of property in the vicinity of Dover and Water streets, necessary for the use of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, filed their report in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. To Grasset Launey, owner of No. 294 Water street, they award $14,000; to Rachel Collins, as owner of other property in Water street, $25,000; and to G. G. Smith, C. W. Ogden, and Theodore C. Walden, Mrs. Collins' lessees, $10,900 each; to Arthur Dufasquier, Trustee of the heirs of Guillaume Merle, $123,000. Judge Lawrence confirmed the report.

A YOUTHFUL CLERK'S PLANS FOR COMMENCING BUSINESS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday William H. and Charles Hunt, brothers, aged eighteen and twenty-one respectively, were charged with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. Mr. Daniel Pike, optician, of No. 518 Broadway, with whom Charles, the younger of the prisoners, was employed as clerk, missed a number of articles from his store, and on searching the room of William, who is a seaman, optical and scientific goods to the value of $340 were discovered, and identified by Mr. Pike as his property. The prisoners were found guilty of receiving stolen goods, with a recommendation to mercy, and sentenced by Judge Sutherland to fourteen months each in State Prison. District Attorney Rollins stated that from certain inventories and papers found in possession of Charles, who is a handsome and intelligent youth, it was apparent that the boy had formed the idea of opening an optician's store on his own account, and had stolen large quantities of his employer's wares in order to stock his establishment. When his pilferings were discovered, the youth concocted a story by which he sought to clear himself by branding Mr. Pike's porter as the thief, and had induced his elder brother to swear to the same state of facts. Charles, the would-be proprietor of an optician's store, bore his sentence with a defiant air, while his brother William seemed to feel his disgrace keenly and cried bitterly on hearing the verdict.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Thomas Martin, of No. 341 Spring street, who has been arrested several times already, was yesterday committed without bail by Justice Kasmire, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with highway robbery. The complainant, Mr. John Gilbert, for many years employed as clerk by James Walsh, broker, No. 319 West street, testified that he had been in the habit of taking the cash box of his employer with him at the close of business to leave it with a Safe Deposit Company for the night, and calling for it in the morning on his way down. Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, while he was passing down West street with the cash box, containing $370, he was attacked by the prisoner at the corner of Charlton street and knocked down and kicked severely and the cash-box taken from him. The robber then fled, but was followed by Mr. Gilbert, who called loudly for help, and James Callahan, of No. 428, and William Loughlin, of No. 521 Greenwich street, joined in the chase. Finding that his pursuers were gaining on him, the thief turned into an alleyway and attempted to scale the fence. He was captured before he could effect his object, but not before he had thrown the cash-box into the adjoining yard, where it was found afterward. Officer Harrington soon arrived, and took the prisoner before Justice Kasmire, with the result above stated.

UNITED STATES CRIMINAL COURT BUSINESS.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding, the Grand Jury presented a number of indictments, and were discharged. The following indicted persons are either in custody or under bail: George M. Allaire, Henry W. Somers, and Abraham Gardener, robbing the mails; Patrick Rooney and Thomas A. Groom, perjury, in swearing falsely to ownership of property, when accepted as sureties for John H. McKinley, an alleged fraudulent bankrupt; Christopher Lorenzo, running an illicit still. Samuel Woodward and Josiah Parkin, two of the three mail-wagon boys, charged with robbing letters intrusted to them, were sent to the House of Refuge, Woodward for six months and Parkin for two. Samuel Hoyt, the other boy, was discharged on account of illness which will probably result in death. The court was then adjourned for the term, and will be opened for the March Term this morning.

THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR STEALING THIRTY CENTS.

During the past week a pickpocket named James Moran was brought up in the Court of General Sessions charged with being concerned in a light-fingered operation at Washington Market, but had to be discharged for lack of evidence to convict. Yesterday Moran was again placed at the bar charged with stealing thirty cents from the person of William H. Kuhn, No. 179 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, on the 22d of February, and pleaded guilty to the indictment. District Attorney Rollins having explained the prisoner's antecedents, Judge Sutherland imposed a sentence of three years in State Prison.

A STREET-CAR PICKPOCKET CONVICTED.

Thomas Hamilton, of No. 239 Mulberry street, who is well known to the Police as a pickpocket, and whose portrait occupies a niche in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Head-quarters, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at $300. On the night of the 8th of February, Mr. Lawson Valentine, of No. 19 Fifth avenue, rode down town from Booth's Theatre on the crowded platform of a Sixth avenue car. He was jostled and pushed incessantly by a crowd of men on the platform, and on one occasion had his hat knocked off. On looking round to see the cause of the disturbance, Mr. Valentine noticed Hamilton with his hand on the bell-pull, as if in the act of ringing the bell. A minute after the disorderly crowd left the car, and Mr. Valentine immediately missed his watch. The Police were informed of the matter, and Detective Reilly arrested Hamilton on a Sixth avenue car on suspicion of being the thief. Mr. Valentine positively identified Hamilton as the man who stood beside him on the car platform on the night of the theft, but could not swear that it was he who stole the watch. The prisoner's counsel declined to place the accused on the stand after District Attorney Rollins had closed the case for the prosecution. The jury found Hamilton guilty, and he was sent to State Prison for four years.

CONTESTED WILL CASES.

The case in which the will of James "Hardwicke," giving his estate to his "widow," is contested, came on for continued examination, before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. James C. Snare, the son of "Hardwicke," by the wife he abandoned in England, testified to his father's having always recognized him as his son, and that he admitted that he had wronged the wife in England. A letter from the father to the son strongly advised the latter to "seek the Lord," and contained the singular expression, "We are subject to God, and He to us."

In the double-will case of Eliza Hearsey, medical testimony was given yesterday that the testatrix was in a feeble condition when she executed the will in which charitable bequests are omitted. The further hearing in this and the "Hardwicke" case was adjourned.

THE MURDER AT SEA.

Augustus Myers, the seaman on the American brigantine John Sherwood, who was charged with stabbing and causing the death of John H. Stewart, arrived at this port yesterday in the steamer Wyoming, on which he had been sent from England, in charge of Detective Sergt. Frederick S. Jarvis, of Scotland Yard, London. Otway Cave and Thomas Kane, two seamen on the Sherwood, who saw the stabbing, also came on the steamer to act as witnesses on the trial of Myers. The accused is a tall, strong-built man, of about thirty-five years of age, and has a sullen expression of countenance. He exhibited a good deal of nervous anxiety on account of his position, but said he had a good defense. He was brought to the United States Marshal's office by Deputy Marshals Newcomb and Harris, to whom he had been surrendered on the arrival of the vessel, and was taken by the deputies before Commissioner Davenport, who held him to await the action of the United States Grand Jury; but as there is no Grand Jury in session, it may be that he will be given an examination before a new Grand Jury is impaneled if he so desires.

MR. BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN'S WILL.

The will of Mr. Benjamin F. Beekman, whose recent death called forth resolutions of regret from so many public bodies, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. Mr. Beekman leaves $1,500 for the erection of a monument to his memory on his plot in Green-Wood, and directs the investment of $500, the interest to be perpetually devoted to keeping the plot in order. The income of $100,000 is devoted to the use of his widow, Catherine Adelaide, and the interest of $10,000 to his mother, Elizabeth. The remainder of the estate, valued at about $200,000, is distributed among his other relations. His widow is made executrix, and Messrs. J. Reed Van Derveer and William C. Larned executors of the will.

A MEAN THIEF.

On the night of the 25th of February a poverty-stricken old man named Robert Reeves, living at No. 151 Franklin street, became intoxicated in the liquor saloon corner of Grand street and South Fifth avenue. While lying unconscious the old man was stripped of the only articles of clothing on his person worth stealing—a cloth coat and silk hat—and had to borrow a cap and coat to get home. The pawn-ticket for the stolen coat was subsequently found in the possession of a robust-looking young man named John McGinley, a press-molder, living at No. 67 Sullivan street. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, McGinley pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

SMUGGLED SILVER-WARE CONDEMNED.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, fourteen cases of silver-ware, smuggled into this port on the steamer City of Montreal, by means of false samples, representing them to be shell goods, were condemned by default, no claimant appearing. Silver-ware is dutiable at thirty-five per cent., while shell goods are free. The goods were consigned to "John Evans & Co." which is supposed to be a fictitious firm.

UNDERVALUATION SUIT.

United States District Attorney Bliss has brought suit, on behalf of the Government, in the United States District Court, against Joseph Wild and John Cartledge, composing the firm of Joseph Wild & Co., carpet importers, at No. 80 Thomas street, to recover $100,000 duties and penalties, alleged to be due the Government by defendants on account of undervaluations of invoices of "lienoleum" (a new kind of oilcloth) imported between March and October, last year.

COURT NOTES.

Another raid was made on Monday night on the liquor-dealers who refuse to comply with the Excise laws. The following were arrested and locked up over night, and yesterday brought before Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court: James Lynch, No. 541 Seventh avenue; Henry Von Seggut, No. 449 West Thirteenth street; William Itgen, No. 157 Greene street; Thomas Meyer, No. 483 Sixth avenue; Michael Geary, No. 354 Greenwich street; Charles Muenstert, No. 40 West Houston street; Henry Meyer, No. 16 Sullivan street; Charles Daly, No. 28 Bleecker street; John Jerritsma, No. 20 Grand street; and Bernard Bray, No. 56 Grand street. They were held in $100 bail each to answer, with the exception of William Itgen, of No. 157 Greene street. Owing to the bad character given to his house by the Police, he was held in $1,000 bail.

James Murphy, a youthful pickpocket, charged with stealing $4 75 from Jacob Holzwerth in Washington Market, on the 20th February, was found guilty yesterday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and sent to State Prison for two years.

The old suit of the Tenth National Bank against the City, already so frequently reported in THE TIMES, was argued on appeal yesterday, in Supreme Court, General Term, and decision reserved. The points urged on both sides were substantially identical with those already published, and which had been presented on previous arguments of the case.

The following unlicensed liquor-dealers were yesterday arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court: Patrick Jones, No. 660 Second avenue; Jeremiah Murphy, No. 620 Second avenue; Garrett Durr, No. 218 East Forty-second street, and James Daly, No. 449 Third avenue. All were required to furnish bail to appear for trial.

Marshall Cowing, of No. 137 East Forty-sixth street, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, in default of $500 bail, on a charge of stealing gas from the Metropolitan Gas-light Company. Cowing, it is alleged, connected the gas-pipes in his apartments with the service-pipe of the company without first observing the formality of procuring a meter.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
43—Holyoke vs. Murray.	207—Blake vs. International Life Ins. and Trust Co.
44—Murray vs. Holyoke.	269—Thompson, &c., vs. Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co.
54—Herrick vs. Smith, Jr.	283—Listman vs. Blaret.
60—Boyd vs. Pekin Alcohol Manfg. Co.	284—Livermore vs. Wright.
91—Morse vs. Cuthill, &c.	285—Kohn vs. Kalischer.
148—Hart vs. Petit, &c.	286—Bergh, &c., vs. Busteed, &c.
158—Whiting vs. Whiting.	
166—Female Academy of S. H. vs. The Mayor.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
122½—Gray et al. vs. Gannon.	133—Sawyer et al. vs. Partridge, impl'd.
124—Marsh et al. vs. First Nat. Bank of M.	134—Kilburn et al. vs. Partridge, impl'd.
125—Vose vs. Yules.	135—Smith vs. Wright.
126—Same vs. Same.	136—Hadden et al. vs. Buddensick et al.
84—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.	72—Fallon vs. The Mayor, &c.
127—Rogers, Ass'e, &c., vs. Schmiersahl et al.	81—Alker, Adm'r, &c., vs. Salomon et al.
129—Miller vs. White, &c.	90—Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
131—Doremus vs. Williams.	119½—Mannayvs. Fletcher.
132—Mason vs. Partridge, impl'd, &c.	139—White et al. vs. Fuller.
70—Gibbons vs. Dayton, Pub. Adm'r, &c.	140½—Oberlander et al. vs. Rosswager et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact.	Nos.
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al., impleaded.	224—Offinger et al. vs. Offinger.
210—Nicholas vs. McNamee et al.	229—Douglass vs. Greene.
166—Sharkey vs. Torrilhon.	233—De Schweinitz et al. vs. Sterne et al.
171—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.	235—Universal Life Insurance Co. vs. Van Dyck et al.
61—Wilkin, Executor, vs. Crane.	236—Same vs. Same.
167—Livingston vs. White, Jr.	237—Same vs. Same.
149—Sink, Administratrix, vs. Sink.	238—Sieber vs. Marks.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.	239—Arnold vs. McManus et al.
218—Nagle et al. vs. McGinnis, Jr.	87—Kiernan vs. Abbott, impleaded, &c.
219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.	212—Odiorne vs. Harcombe.
220—Moore et al. vs. Seabury et al.	242—Lawrence vs. Pratt, &c.
	244—Ross et al. vs. Carr et al.
	245—Angell vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.
	246—Hirsch vs. Hanrahan et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	2570—Fullerton vs. The Mayor, &c.
2244—Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c.	944—Gonnoud vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
1532—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c.	948—Nelson et al. vs. Odiorne.
2340—Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.	1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1310—Harlem Bank vs. Decker.	1238—Henderson vs. Burrows.
2348—Goebel vs. May.	1288½—Fitch et al. vs. Ferdon.
1200—Hatfield et al. vs. Macy et al.	954—Levy et al. vs. Green et al.
1202—Hatfield vs. Macy et al.	958—Johnson vs. Sandford.
1166—Francis vs. Murphy.	452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1366—Sampson vs. Durant.	2256—Hamil vs. The Mayor, &c.
1264—Simonfeld et al. vs. Beckel et al.	1526—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.
918—Miller et al. vs. Brenham.	2250—Downey vs. The Mayor, &c.
2572—Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.	1237—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
839—Peyser vs. The Mayor, &c.	1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.	77—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merchants' M. F. & M. Ins. Co.
775—Dimmer vs. King.	557½—Rall vs. The Mayor, &c.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.	715—Brown vs. Charlick.
877—Averill vs. Webster et al.	1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1663—Davis et al. vs. Kavanagh et al.	831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
1005—Cohen vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	1087—Thorp vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.	929½—Shaw vs. Smilton et al.
917—Faris, Sur'r, &c., vs. Fargo, Pres't, &c.	785—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
1047—Leavitt et al. vs. Purdy.	591—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.
1913—Sinclair vs. The Mayor, &c.	823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Friday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
33—Bohr vs. Preiss.	32—Berringer vs. Vogel.
23—Rauch vs. Rauch.	35— —— vs. ——.
25—Andrews vs. Wagner et al.	24—Langbein, Rec'r, vs. Racey et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1883—Courtney vs. Baker et al.	1019—Koehler vs. Levi.
313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	1021—Balkwell vs. Dickel et al.
705—Read vs. Beecher.	1023—Duryea vs. Jones.
829—First Nat. Bank of L. vs. McKlees.	1025—Karsted et al. vs. Baldwin et al.
937—P. & S. Mfg. Co. vs. Lawrence.	1027—Meyer vs. Meyer.
507½—Journeay vs. Tallman.	1031—Starin vs. Kelly.
1017—Thies & Co. vs. Simonsfeld et al.	1033—Rockwell vs. Brown et al.
	1037—Sanford vs. Flanagan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
962—Alexander vs. Oddie.	734—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.
1070—Gilbert vs. Sherman et al.	806—Meldrum vs. Birdsall et al.
556—De Witt et al. vs. Hastings.	832—Cox vs. Washburne.
992—Franklin vs. Saunders et al.	862—Lundy vs. Goble.
792—City Ins. Co. of Pittsburg vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Co.	572—Livingstone vs. Keech.
918—Eagleton Manuf. Co. vs. Shepherd et al.	858—Smith vs. Davis et al.
1079—Wittgenstein vs. Berge.	1078—Repplier vs. Baxter et al.
	864—Parshall vs. Clarke.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
5—Reade vs. Gould.	53—Zulick vs. Markham et al.
33—Schreyer vs. Schreyer.	146—Mason vs. Hazlett et al. (No. 1.)
34—Kecknecke vs. Ross.	147—Same vs. Same. (No. 2.)
35—Shield vs. Stewart.	148—Schneider vs. Weber.
36—The People ex rel. McKown vs. Green, &c.	149—Winslow vs. Johnson.
37—Schott vs. Wright.	151—McKenna et al. vs. Barker.
44—Dixon vs. Schiffer.	153—Johnston vs. Gillet al.
57—McGown et al. vs. Sinclair et al.	154—Slichtenberg vs. Pallez.
12½— —— vs. ——.	15—O'Gorman vs. Kamak et al.
52—Nelligan vs. The Mayor, &c.	13—Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Same calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2991—Branigan vs. Hyslop et al.	1768—Barcuisky vs. Geist.
1616—Smith vs. Petzall.	3060—Naylor vs. Jarboe.
1321—Gilbert vs. Dupins.	1784—Dills vs. Barnum.
1421—Phillips vs. Ostrom et al.	1786—Milliken et al. vs. Aaronson.
1490—Brach vs. Brach.	1787—Mayer et al. vs. Rosenthal.
1527—England vs. Dunscomb.	1788—Lewine et al. vs. Gumbinerd et al.
1532—Same vs. Same.	1789—Tannenbaltz vs. McNair.
1583—Mitchell vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	1769—Block vs. Semansky.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1639—Oakey et al. vs. Anderson.	3050—Waldron vs. Moesdorf et al.
1606—Neville vs. Kearney.	2312—Baillard vs. Morgan.
675—Allegretti et al. vs. Barmore.	1461—Jarmulowsky et al. vs. Moschowitz.
1622—Bonynge vs. Saunders.	3208—Manuf's & Builders' Bank vs. Gaylor, Impleaded.
1623—Same vs. Same.	2754—Lynch vs. Levy.
1192—Heinberger vs. Joseph.	2823—Kunnetstell vs. Luckel et al.
1630—Morris vs. Josephs et al.	1190—Harry vs. Deboben.
3021—Barnes vs. Willis.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3107—Kolbe, Jr. vs. Grube.	3098—Fearing vs. Robinson.
3041—Alart et al. vs. Spalding et al.	3129—Strauss vs. Frank.
363—Jerony vs. Springsteen.	45—Cody vs. Chapman.
3030—Mongeot vs. Past.	2893—Frank et al. vs. O'Neill.
3116—Fosdick vs. Dolan.	2890—Halliday et al. vs. Cooney.
3117—Fosdick vs. Boyland et al.	2250—Ætna National Bank vs. Levy.
1279—Robinson vs. Hazard et al.	3250—Ives vs. Ward et al.
3059—Howe et al. vs. Dudley.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Michael Sullivan, burglary.	Patrick Cavanagh, Philip Ryan, felonious assault and battery.
John Ward, burglary.	John Younkers, felonious assault and battery.
James Mulhern, burglary.	Julia Becktold, forgery.
John Kinley, burglary.	Henry F. Helms, forgery.
Edgar Lewis, John Newshafer, burglary.	Patrick Moreau, forgery.
Phebe Goodwin, William A. Mitchell, felonious assault and battery.	Alfred W. Bridgeman, grand larceny.
Michael Parrue, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas Murphy, grand larceny.
Carrie Rogers, felonious assault and battery.	Louis Naphen, grand larceny.
William Livingston, felonious assault and battery.	Henry Osborn and others, grand larceny.
Laurence McCarthy, felonious assault and battery.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Edward Mooney, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Hall; Martine vs. Serrell; Walsh vs. Dale; Shady vs. Emery et al.; Hammond vs. Byre; matter of Wilson; memorandum for counsel.

Bates vs. McGown; order granted.

Hart vs. Paulding; party can proceed under the statute.

In the matter of the petition of the New-York Bridge Company to acquire real estate in the City of New-York belonging now to Arthur Dupasquier, Trustee; order granted confirming report of Commissioners; same belonging now to Rachel Collins; same; same belonging now to Grassett Lanny; same.

By Judge Donohue.

Gale vs. Gale; Report of Referee confirmed, and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Bally vs. Lyddy; order granted.

Keogh vs. Donlon; memorandum.

Ullman vs. Haas; granted. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bell vs. Kennedy et al.; findings and decree settled.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Sealey vs. Grant et al.; findings and decree settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Bank of the Metropolis vs. Metzger; motion for Receiver granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

White et al. vs. Sedgwick et al.; see memorandum for counsel.

Harriett et al. vs. Garvey; case settled.

Chamberlain, Administratrix, &c., vs. Chamberlain; complaint dismissed. See memorandum for counsel.

The Produce Bank of the City of New-York vs. Baldwin, Assignee, &c.; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event. See memorandum.

The President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America vs. Gardner; case settled.

Gale, Receiver, &c., vs. Fox; findings to be re-engrossed.

McManus vs. McManus et al.; demurrer sustained. See memorandum.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Coursinery et al. vs. Pearsall et al.; case and amendments settled and handed to Clerk of Special Term.

Madan vs. Covert et al.; see memorandum with Clerk of Special Term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Rosenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgments for defendants. See decision.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT ON THE CONTROLLER.

A DRUNKEN CONTRACTOR THREATENS MR. GREEN'S LIFE, BUT IS CHECHED BY THE POLICE AND FINED $10 BY JUSTICE KILBRETH.

E. J. Quirk, a contractor, while under the influence of liquor, attempted to enter the private office of Controller Green. He was met by Mr. Devlin, the door-keeper, who, upon observing the condition of his guest, refused to permit him to enter, but courteously engaged to deliver any message that the contractor might wish to send him. Quirk became very abusive, and after making an effort to break down the door, he commenced abusing Mr. Clark, the paying clerk. Finally an officer was called in and the irascible contractor was arrested and taken before Capt. Leary, at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house. While there, he conducted himself in a very boisterous manner, and exclaimed in a melodramatic style that "Lincoln had been killed and Fisk had been killed and he did not see why Green should not share the same fate." After vainly endeavoring to pacify Quirk, and failing to obtain his promise to keep away from the Controller's office, Capt. Leary sent his prisoner to the Tombs. The cause of Quirk's conduct arose from the refusal of Controller Green to pay a balance of $52,000 due on a contract obtained by the former during the administration of "Boss" Tweed. The Controller had already paid $120,000 of the amount when he was restrained from making further payments by counsel for the estate of the late John C. Heenan and Harry Genet, who claimed each one-third of the original amount due on the contract. The Controller consequently had no option but to decline further payment in the matter until it should be adjudicated by the courts.

Quirk was brought to the Tombs Police Court by Officer Jerome Vermilyea, and was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth. Officer Vermilyea, after reciting the acts of Quirk, preferred a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct against him, alleging that the disorderly conduct consisted in Quirk's having threatened to "smash" deponent and the Controller. Mr. Clark, a paying clerk in the Controller's office, informed the court that Quirk was very violent when in the Controller's office, and broke in a door in an effort to gain entrance to the Controller. Quirk made a rambling, almost incoherent statement to the court, in an effort to justify himself, saying that he had a just claim of over $50,000 against the City, which the Controller refused to pay, and that, in going to the Controller's office, he simply endeavored to get what belonged to him, and used every effort to do so as a matter of justice to his family, who were depending on him for support. Justice Kilbreth informed him that he had acted in an unlawful manner, in creating a breach of the peace. If he had a claim against the City, the law gave him a remedy, if his claim was a just one; and, no matter how just it might be, its non-payment was no excuse for an exhibition of violent and disorderly conduct. He should fine Quirk $10, and require him to give a bond in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for six months. Quirk promptly paid his fine, and was released on his parole to appear to-day and give the required bond. Quirk is a powerfully-built man, about six feet two inches high.

THE FUGITIVE SMUGGLERS.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY FINDS A WAY TO SECURE ALL EXCEPT GRAFF—LAWRENCE AND LEVY UNDER ARREST.

Charles L. Lawrence, the Secretary of the Americus Club and Custom-house official, who was in Montreal at the time an indictment was found against him for complicity in smuggling silks into this port, was about to return to this City when he saw the fact of his indictment published in a morning paper in this City. Lawrence concluded to remain in Montreal, but was constantly in public places, fearing no arrest, as the offense of smuggling is not covered by the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States. In order to secure the arrest of Lawrence District Attorney Bliss procured an indictment against him for forgery, in altering the marks on entries so as to enter the silk as hosiery, the crime of forgery being an extraditable offense under the treaty. By some unknown means, Lawrence became aware of this indictment having been found, and he fled so precipitately from the Ottawa House, that he forgot to take his baggage, and pay his hotel bill. Shortly after his flight, Mr. John P. Morris, connected with the *Sunday Times*, of this City, called at the Ottawa House to pay Lawrence's bill and get his baggage, and by this means Lawrence was traced to Halifax, but too late to apprehend him, as he had taken a steamer to Queenstown, Ireland. District Attorney Bliss immediately sent a cable dispatch to have him arrested on his arrival, and held to await the reception of the necessary documents from New-York to secure his extradition for forgery. Yesterday, Col. Bliss received a dispatch that Lawrence, who was passing under the alias of "George G. Gordon," had been arrested and held for examination. There are some twenty odd charges of forgery against him.

Graff, who, at last accounts, was in Montreal, is the only one of the four alleged conspirators who has not been arrested. Ball is in Ludlow Street Jail, Col. Des Anges under bail, and Lawrence in custody in Queenstown. So far as known, there are no facts on which to base a charge of forgery against Graff, it not having been shown that he tampered with any entry. H. J. Levy, an importer, at No. 6 Park place, who was charged with having obtained the entry of a number of cases of silver-ware, by means of false samples of shell goods and forged entries, fled to Quebec, and, like Lawrence, was subsequently indicted for forgery in order to obtain his extradition. He was arrested in Quebec at the instance of Col. Bliss, before he had time to flee from Canada, and is now held there to await examination under an application for his extradition. There are several charges of forgery against Levy.

SMALL-POX ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

A report gained circulation yesterday to the effect that small-pox had broken out among the inmates of the Workhouse and Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and that many persons in those institutions were actually suffering from the disease. On inquiry at the Health Department it was ascertained from Dr. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, that there had been three cases of small-pox in the Workhouse and seven in the Penitentiary. It could not be learned whence the contagion was brought into the institutions, but it is supposed to have been introduced by two convicts who had been at work on a coal-barge at Bellevue Hospital, and who were attacked soon after returning to the Penitentiary. All the inmates of the Penitentiary and Workhouse will be vaccinated by the Vaccinating Corps, and measures will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	N. W. Con. C. Gold bonds	82½	200	Rock Island	104⅞
21,000	do	82	500	do	104¾
10,000	N. W. Con. R. Gold bonds	81½	200	do	104⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H....c.	102¼	800	do	104½
100	Erie Railway	27¾	15	do	105
100	do	27⅞	3500	Union Pacific	47¼
300	do	28	2500	do	47⅛
1500	do	28¼	3000	do	47
200	do	28⅛	100	do	46⅞
100	do	27⅞	1000	do	46¾
500	do	27¾	500	do	46⅝
300	do	27⅞	1000	do	46½
100	Atlantic & Pac	14¼	600	do	46⅜
300	West. Union...s3.	76	500	do	46½
1000	do	76⅛	500	do	46⅜
1000	do	76	1800	do	46¼
1100	do	75⅞	1700	do	46⅛
1000	do	75¾	500	do	46¼
400	do	75⅝	500	do	46⅜
200	do....c.	75½	700	do....b3.	46¼
300	do	75½	1100	do	46½
500	do	75⅝	500	do....s3.	46⅜
4100	do	75¼	1000	do....b3.	46½
600	do	75⅛	2200	do	46⅝
1100	do	75	1000	do	46⅜
700	do	74⅞	1000	do	46⅜
600	do	75	500	do....s3.	46¼
1600	do	75⅛	500	do	46⅜
800	do	75¼	700	North-western	45
1500	do	75⅜	500	do	45⅛
600	Pacific Mail....c.	39¾	500	do	45
400	do	39⅞	900	do	44⅞
500	do....c.	39⅞	500	do	44¾
400	do	39¾	1200	do	44½
200	do	39⅝	400	do	44¼
200	do	39½	800	do	44⅜
200	do	39⅝	500	do	44¼
500	do	39¾	300	do	44⅜
400	do	39⅞	400	do	44
1500	do	39	200	do	44⅛
300	do	38⅞	800	do	44¼
700	do	38¾	1000	do	44⅜
700	do	38⅞	100	North-west. Pf.	57⅞
500	do	39	100	do....c.	57¾
1000	do	39⅛	100	do	57
100	do	39¼	100	St. Paul Pf....s5.	55½
300	do	39⅛	100	do....s3.	55¼
100	C., C., C. & I.	64	100	Han. & St. Jo.	24⅛
100	Lake Shore	74⅜	100	do	24⅛
200	do	74¼	100	do	24
300	do	74⅛	100	do	23⅞
100	do	74	100	do	23½
200	do	73⅞	500	Tol. & Wabash	15
100	do	73¾	300	do	14⅝
500	do	73⅝	300	do	14½
1000	do	73½	200	do	14⅝
300	do	73⅜	200	do	14¾
505	do	73¼	800	do....s30.	13¾
1900	do	73⅛	100	do	14½
300	do	73	500	do....b3.	14⅝
1600	do	73⅛	25	do	14⅞
100	St. Paul	35¾	400	Ohio & Miss.	27¾
100	do....s3.	35½	100	do....s3.	27⅛
100	do	35⅝	100	do....s3.	27⅜
100	do	35⅜	400	do	27¼
300	do	35¼	300	do	27⅛
200	do	35⅛	300	do	27¼
			100	do	27⅛
			500	do	27½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119⅞	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., 1865	118⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119⅞	500	U. S. 5-20 C., 1867	119¼
500	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	119	10,000	U.S.5-20C.'68	119⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, L. bds.	97¼	800	N.Y. C. & H...b. c.	102⅛
1,000	N. J. C. C.	107½	800	do....s3.	102
1,000	Am. D. I. C. 7s	103	100	Mich. Cen....b. c.	78
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st La C. div.	85	15	Rome & W'n	73½
10,000	C. & N.W. C. C. g. bds	82½	100	Pac. Mail....b. c.	39⅛
16,000	do....b. c.	82¾	500	do	39¼
5,000	D., L. & W. C.	110¾	200	do	39⅜
1,000	N.J.C.1stC.b.c.	108	400	do	39¼
5,000	H.&St.Jo.8s,C.	82	1200	do	39⅛
25,000	C. & M. 1st	95¾	1300	do	39
5,000	L.D.bds.b.c.c.	104	100	do	38⅞
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	111½	1100	do	39
1,000	do....b.c.	112	1600	do	39⅛
5,000	L. S. Div. bds.	101	400	do	39¼
11,000	L. S. 2d. C. C.	93	100	do	39⅜
5,000	N. Y. C. 1st, r.	111¼	200	do	39⅜
55,000	Har. 1st,7s.C.	109¾	1300	do	39⅝
2,000	Ohio & M. 2d	81¼	100	do....s15.	39½
3,000	Cen. P. g. bds.	97¼	2900	do	39¾
1,000	do	97¼	400	do....b3.	39⅝
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st	96	700	do	39⅝
12,000	do	96¼	270	C. & P. Guar.	91
10,000	do	96⅛	25	do....b. c.	91¼
8,000	do....b. c.	96⅛	100	C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3.	35⅛
10,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	89¾	100	do....c.	35⅜
6,000	do	89⅞	1100	do	35⅛
10,000	C. P. 1st, S. J. B....b. c.	86	500	do	35¼
5,000	U.P.7s,L.G.b.c.	99¾	400	do	35⅜
5,000	P.R.of Mo.1st.	90	100	do	35½
7,000	P. R. of Mo.2d.	79	200	do	35⅝
2,000	P.,F.W.&C.1st.	109½	300	do	35¾
1,000	P.,F.W.&C.2d.	104	100	C.,M.&St.P.P.b.c.	55¼
10,000	St.L.&I.M.1st.	86	100	do	55⅞
1,000	Tol. &Wab.2d.	60½	150	do	56
1,000	do....b. c.	60	100	do	56¼
5,000	Gt.W. 1st,'88.	80	500	C. & N.W.b. c.s3.	44⅜
5,000	Gt. West. 2d	56	400	do	44⅛
2,600	N.Y.C.6s,1883.	99½	1600	do	44¼
75	Am. Ex. Bank	118	600	do	44⅜
10	Met. Bank	130½	500	do	44½
10	Bk. of Republic	100	300	do	44⅝
35	Bank of N.Y.	129	1500	do....s3.	44½
25	Bk. of Commerce.	118½	800	do	44⅜
24	Fulton Bank	163	500	do	44½
100	Quicksilver	33½	600	do	44⅝
100	At.& Pac.Tel.b. c.	22½	800	do....c.	44⅜
1200	W. U. T....b. c.	75½	900	do	44⅞
500	do	75⅜	2500	do	45
1300	do....s3.	75¼	2000	do	45⅛
600	do	75⅜	1000	do	45¼
700	do	75½	1000	do	45⅜
300	do....s3.	75⅜	600	do	45¼
800	do	75½	1250	do	45⅛
1800	do	75⅝	500	do....c.	45⅜
200	do....b3.	75¾	600	do	45¼
100	do....c.	75⅝	300	C. & N.W. P.b. c.	57½
1700	do	75¾	100	do....b3.	57⅞
100	do....b3.	75¾	300	do	58⅛
100	Erie Railway.b.c.	27⅞	400	do	58¼
200	do....s3.	27¾	400	do	58½
800	do	27⅞	100	N. J. Cen	110½
2600	Un. Pac.b. c.s3.	46¼	100	do.b. c.b3.	110¾
200	do....c.	46¼	100	do	110¾
1400	do	46¼	200	C. & R. I. b. c.s3.	104½
1700	do	46⅜	100	do	104⅝
1000	do....b3.	46⅜	200	do	104¾
700	do	46⅞	200	do....b3.	104⅞
100	do	46¾	200	Tol.W.&W.b.c.s3.	14½
1200	do	46⅞	200	do	14⅜
400	do	47	100	do	14¼
300	do....s3.	47	100	do....c.	14⅞
1300	do....b3.	47⅛	100	do	14⅞
2200	do	47⅛	300	do	14¾
700	do	47¼	100	D., L. & W.	111¾
100	do....b3.	47⅜	400	do	111⅞
800	do	47½	100	do....b. c.	111⅞
500	do	47⅜	8	do	112
700	do....s3.	47¼	200	P. R. of Mo...b. c.	47
1700	do	47⅜	100	C., B. & Q...b. c.	106⅞
900	do....s3.	47¼	100	At. & Pac. P. b. c.	14½
200	do	47⅜	300	N. J. So....b. c.	5
1900	do	47¼	100	H. & St. J....b. c.	23⅝
600	do	47⅛	300	do	23⅝
800	L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3.	73⅝	200	do	23⅝
800	do....s8.	73½	200	do....b3.	23¾
52	do	73⅜	100	H. & St. J. P.b. c.	32½
200	do....b3.	73⅝	400	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	27⅜
900	do	73¾	500	do....s3.	27¼
200	do	73⅞	600	do	27¼
500	do....s3.	73¾	800	do	27⅛
100	do	73⅝	500	do	27⅜
			100	C., C. & I. C.b.c.c.	5¾
			100	do	5½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$7,000	N. W. Con. C. Gold bds	82¾	3100	Union Pacific	47
3,000	H.& St.Jo.8s,C.	82¼	500	do....c.	47
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st	96¼	1300	do	47⅛
5,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	99¾	1200	do	47¼
11,000	Ohio & M. 2d	81¼	100	do....s30.	47⅛
1000	Western Union	75¾	3300	do	47⅜
2500	do	75⅞	100	do	47¼
500	do....s3.	75⅜	1000	do....b3.	47½
100	Erie Railway	27⅞	1500	do	47⅜
100	Lake Shore	73⅞	300	North-western	45⅛
1000	do	73⅞	300	do	45
100	do	73¾	300	do	44⅞
56	Panama	114	2600	do	45
500	Pacific Mail...b3.	39¾	2100	do	45⅛
1800	do	39⅝	2000	do	45¼
2600	do....s3.	39½	1900	do	45⅜
300	do	39⅝	100	do....b3.	45½
900	do....s60.	39	900	do	45⅝
1700	do	39⅜	1200	do	45½
2500	do	39⅞	500	Ohio & Miss.	27½
3100	do	40	100	do	27⅝
800	do....s3.	40	100	do....b30.	27⅜
800	do	40⅛	1100	do....s3.	27¼
1400	do	40¼	200	do	27⅝
200	do....c.	40⅛	200	St. Paul	35⅜
4300	do	40⅛	100	do....s3.	35½
100	do	40⅜	300	do	35¾
3500	do	40¼	100	do....b3.	35¾
100	Han. & St. Jo.	23⅞	200	do	35⅝
200	do	23⅞	300	St. Paul Pref.	56
100	At. & Pacific Pf.	14½	20	Tol. & Wabash	15
100	Pac. R. of Mo	47¾	100	do	14⅝
100	Consol. Coal..b3.	42⅞	100	do	14¾
100	Morris & Essex	98½	100	do	14½
23	do	98⅝	400	do....s3.	14¼
			400	do	14⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81....b. c.	119¾	$9,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118⅜
20,000	U.S.5-20R.,'65.	118⅜	10,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	114

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	C. P. Gold bds.	97⅜	100	Mich. Central.b3.	77¾
13,000	do	97½	100	do	77⅞
5,000	E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st....b. c.	92	1000	L. S. & M. S..b. c.	73¾
7,000	U.P.R.1st.b. c.	96¼	200	do	73⅞
35,000	U.P.7s, L.Gr't.	99¼	200	do	73⅞
15,000	do....b. c.	100	500	do	74
1,000	U. P. Sink. Fd.	89¾	20	Illinois Central.	100⅞
11,000	do	89⅞	200	Union Pacific.b. e.	47⅛
5,000	P.,Ft.W.& Chi. 1st	109¾	2400	do	47⅜
1,000	C. & N.W.C.C. Gold bonds	82⅞	1000	do	47¼
10,000	do....b. c.	82¾	1200	do	47⅛
1,000	LongDock bds.	104¼	1000	do	47
5	B'k of Repub.b. c.	100	1900	do	47⅛
5	do	100⅛	800	do	47¼
10	Del.& H.Canal Co.	114¼	400	do	47⅜
10	do....b. c.	114	2500	do	47½
100	Canton Co....b. c.	62½	10	N. J. Cen....b. c.	111
1600	West. Un.T.b. c.	75¾	20	Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	48
1400	do....s3.	75⅝	100	do	47¾
100	do....s4.	75⅜	500	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	35⅝
1300	do	75⅝	100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	56½
600	do....b3.	75⅞	400	C. & N. W.b. c.	45⅛
300	Erie Railway.b. c.	27⅞	600	do	45⅜
400	do	27¾	500	do	45½
1200	Pac. Mail...b. c.	40¼	600	do	45⅜
300	do....b3.	40⅜	1300	do	45¾
2400	do	40⅜	300	do	45½
2700	do....b3.	40½	500	do	45⅝
600	do....s3.	40⅜	3000	do	45½
1400	do	40⅜	1900	do	45⅜
1000	do	40⅛	400	do	45¼
1000	do	40⅞	100	C. & N. W. Pf.b. c.	59½
2500	do	40¾	200	do	59¼
2000	do	40⅝	100	do....b3.	59
900	do....s3.	40½	10	do	58⅞
200	do	40⅜	300	do	59
2200	do	40¼	100	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	104¾
2300	do	40⅜	200	T., W. & W....b. c.	14⅜
1300	do	40⅝	400	do	14½
1100	do	40⅞	100	do	14⅜
3200	do	40⅝	100	do	14⅛
10	U. S. Express	60	70	D., L. & W....b. c.	112
40	do....b. c.	60	100	C., B. & Q....b. c.	106⅞
205	American Ex	63½	400	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	27⅜
100	Wells-F. Ex..b. c.	86¾	100	do	27½
300	N.Y.C&H.R.b.c.s3.	102⅛	500	do....s3.	27⅜
			400	do	27¼
			1100	H. & St. Jo..b. c.	23¾
			200	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	6

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	96	400	Ohio & Miss.	27⅛
8,000	do	96⅛	400	do	27⅜
16,000	do	96¼	600	do	27¼
11,000	U. P. Sink. Fd.	89⅞	300	do....s3.	27⅜
20,000	U. P.LandGr't.	100	200	do....s3.	27¼
1,000	N. W. Con. C. Gold bonds	83	500	do	27⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	102¼	400	do	27¼
			400	do	27⅛
400	Erie Railway	27⅝	1100	Union Pacific	47⅝
400	do	27½	1500	do	47½
1200	Western Union.	75⅞	100	do	47⅜
100	do....b3.	75⅞	500	do	47¼
200	do	75¾	300	do	47⅛
500	do	75⅝	500	do	47
100	do....s3.	75½	1300	do	46⅞
600	do	75⅜	900	do....b3.	47
2100	do	75½	1600	do	47
400	do	75⅝	3400	do	47⅛
300	Rock Island...s3.	104⅝	200	do....b3.	47¼
200	do	104½	500	do	47⅜
700	Pacific Mail	40⅝	6000	do	47½
200	do	40¼	100	Han. & St. Jo.b3.	23⅞
500	do	40⅛	100	do	23¾
400	do	40	500	North-western	45½
300	do	39¾	200	do	45⅝
500	do	39⅞	100	do....b3.	45⅜
500	do	39¾	200	do	45¼
700	do	39⅝	200	do	45⅛
1000	do	39¾	500	do	45
900	do	39⅞	800	do....s3.	45
200	do....b3.	39⅞	500	do	44⅞
1400	do	39¾	200	do	45
100	Lake Shore	74⅛	1000	do	45⅛
100	do	74¼	200	North-west. Pref.	58¾
300	do	74⅜	200	do	58⅝
900	do....b3.	74½	100	do....s10.	58½
300	do....s3.	74⅜	100	do....s10.	58
400	do....s3.	74¼	100	do	58¼
300	do	74⅛	100	do....s5.	58⅜
300	do	74	100	do	58⅝
1200	do	73⅞	10	do	58¾
2300	do	73¾	1000	St. Paul	35⅝
100	do....b3.	73⅝	500	do	35½
1000	Toledo & Wab	14½	200	do	35⅜
100	Pacific R. of Mo	47¾	200	do	35½

TUESDAY, March 9, 1875.

The events of the day in financial circles were quite important. On the Stock Exchange the upward movement in values was continued, with the inevitable occasional reactions, the market closing with a gain upon the final sales of last evening. The gold speculators made another desperate effort to-day to make gold dear for daily use, but the success of their efforts was not commensurate with the heavy cost of the operation. There is very little short interest in gold in the Gold Room proper, and the sufferers by this gold squeeze are now engaged in legitimate business, such as bankers and merchants. Viewed from this aspect, the movement is deeply to be regretted, and seems to call for some vigorous and united action by the mercantile community, not simply because of the daily exactions for the use of Gold, but in the light of the movement assuming the character of a conspiracy against the Money Market and the general trade of the country. There are laws on the Statute-book framed to reach just such a conspiracy as now exists, and if merchants permit it to remain a dead letter by not using their legitimate influence in the proper quarter to compel their enforcement, then they will have themselves to blame. To-day the conspirators made a special effort against the money market, but as usual of late it failed utterly. The supply of money was large during the greater part of the day at 3@4 ⅌ cent., but a short time previous to the close of bank hours rates of interest were suddenly rushed up to 7 ⅌ cent. When this advance in money became known on the Street offerings poured in on the market and the rate dropped to 2 ⅌ cent. This movement in money lasted only a few moments, and will probably result like the previous attempt in the same direction last week in bringing a fresh supply of capital into Wall street.

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day was considerably larger than yesterday, and the transactions attended with even more animation. During the day repeated assaults were made on the market by the "bears," but their efforts were rewarded with a poor measure of success, prices almost invariably recovering after each fresh attack. The net results of the day's speculations appear to indicate that the upward tendency of prices has a solid foundation, and is based on confidence in the prospective improvement of railroad and other securities. The leading features of the market were Union Pacific, North-Western, Pacific Mail, and Western Union, the transactions in these stocks aggregating 255,000 shares out of a total of 326,000 shares. The most vigorous demonstration made by the "bears" was at the opening, when a determined attempt was made to break the market. Under a heavy pressure to sell, prices declined ½@1¼ ⅌ cent. The depression, however, was of brief duration, and before the conclusion of the second call a general improvement ranging from 1 to 2½ ⅌ cent. was noted. The highest prices attained were 47⅝ for Union Pacific, 40⅞ for Pacific Mail, 45⅞ for North-western common, 59½ for preferred, and 76⅛ for Western Union. Late in the afternoon prices were forced down somewhat, simultaneously with the movement to advance the rates for money already referred to, but the tone of the market in the final dealings was firm. Union Pacific continued strong to the close, the last quotation being within ⅛ ⅌ cent. of the highest point touched. North-western attracted unusual attention, its buoyancy being stimulated by dispatches from Madison, Wis., announcing that the Governor of the State had signed the bill recently passed by the Legislature modifying the provisions of the Potter law in favor of the railroads. Investment shares were firm and in good request.

The foreign advices reported the rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market at London up to the bank rate—3½ ⅌ cent. The withdrawal of bullion from the Bank on balance to-day was only £4,000. Consols closed at 93@93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93¼ for the account, and American Securities at 107¾ for old 1865s and 1867s, 103 for 10-40s, and 103 for new 5s. Foreign Exchange was unsettled by the high loaning rates for gold, and rates were reduced by the bankers from $4 81½ to $4 81 for sixty days', and from $4 85½ to $4 85 for demand. The selling rates were very irregular, varying in sympathy with the fluctuations in the borrowing rates for cash gold. Speculation in the Gold Room was quiet, the interest centring chiefly in the loan market. At the opening 3-16 ⅌ diem was exacted from borrowers, but the rate speedily declined to 3-32. This was followed by an advance to ⅛, but late in the day the offerings increased materially, and loans were made all the way down to 1-64, and in exceptional instances free of interest. The sales of gold were alternately at 115 and 115⅛.

Government bonds were firm, but without important changes in prices. Railroad bonds were active. There were some large transactions in the Pacific issues, which were generally firm. An unusually large business was done in the Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold bonds, which made a further advance. One lot of $55,000, Harlem first, sold at 109¾. Toledo and Wabash, second, advanced 5½ per cent., selling at 60½. State bonds were dull and bank shares firm on more active dealings.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week ending this date were $5,242,000, against $3,469,070 last week, and $5,133,631 the previous week. The total exports since Jan. 1 to date amount to $44,603,336, against $52,850,501 for the corresponding period last year, and $49,698,289 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$390,297 99
Gold payments	289,348 77
Gold balance	50,097,022 25
Currency receipts	1,078,924 17
Currency payments	949,829 50
Currency balance	48,754,861 58
Customs	254,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 9.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	116⅜	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	119⅜	119⅜
American Gold	115	115
Bills on London, 60 days	$4.80½@$4.81	$4.80
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102¼	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅞	104½
Pacific Mail	39⅝	39⅞
St. Paul Common	35⅝	35½
St. Paul Preferred	56	56½
Western Union	76	75½
Union Pacific	46⅞	47½
Lake Shore	74⅜	73⅞
Toledo and Wabash	15⅛	14⅛
North-western Common	44⅞	45½
North-western Preferred	57⅞	58⅜
Delaware and Lackawanna	111⅝	111⅞
New-Jersey Central	110⅝	110⅝
Panama	113	113
Erie	27⅝	27⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅝	27⅛
C., C., and Indiana Central	5⅝	6
Harlem	129	129

The extreme range in prices of stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102	1,600
Erie	28¼	27½	5,800
Lake Shore	74½	73¼	29,100
Wabash	15	14⅛	8,600
North-western	45⅞	44	47,100
North-western Preferred	59½	57	3,800
Rock Island	104⅞	104½	4,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35¾	35⅛	7,230
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	56¼	55¼	1,000
Pittsburg	91½	91	295
Del., Lack. & Western	111⅞	111¾	650
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¾	200
Michigan Central	78	77⅞	300
Union Pacific	47⅝	46⅛	90,100
C., C. & Indiana Central	6	5¾	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24¼	23⅝	2,500
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	32½	32½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	27⅛	13,000
Missouri Pacific	47¾	47	400
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	14½	14¼	300
Western Union	76⅛	74⅞	40,200
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	22½	22½	100
Pacific Mail	40⅝	38¾	77,600
Quicksilver	33½	33½	100
Canton	62½	62½	100
Morris & Essex	98⅝	98½	123
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	106⅞	106⅞	200
Consolidated Coal	42⅞	42⅞	100
New-Jersey Southern	5	5	300
Total sales			326,078

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119	119½	5-20, 1865, n.c.	118⅜	118½
6s, 1881, r.	119¼	119⅜	5-20, 1867, r.	118⅞	119⅛
6s, 1881, c.	119⅞	120⅛	5-20, 1867, c.	119⅜	119½
5-20, 1862, r.	116	116½	5-20, 1868, r.	119	119¼
5-20, 1862, c.	116¼	116⅜	5-20, 1868, c.	119⅜	119⅝
5-20, 1864, r.	117	117½	10-40, r.	113⅞	114
5-20, 1864, c.	117¼	117½	10-40, c.	114	114½
5-20, 1865, r.	118⅛	118⅜	5s, 1881, r.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20, 1865, c.	119⅜	119½	5s, 1881, c.	114⅝	114¾
5-20, 1865, n. r.	118¼	118½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $57,000 for interest and $80,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$71,831,000
Gold balances	1,283,389
Currency balances	2,066,932

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$86,572,833
Currency balances	4,582,414
Gold exchanges	2,237,701
Gold balances	566,211

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 9.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	
City 6s, New	104¾	104⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¼	55⅜
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56⅞	57
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63½	
Catawissa Railroad Preferred		44
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	19⅞	20
Lehigh Navigation	49⅝	49⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	101	

The Board of Directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.* on the capital stock; also, a *Six ⅌ cent.* interest dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits; both payable in cash on demand at the office of the company, No. 111 Broadway.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of *Two ⅌ cent.* on the capital stock and outstanding consolidation certificates, payable on the 15th day of April next.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE CONDEMNED—RAVAGES OF PNEUMONIA—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES DURING THE WEEK—THE DEATH RATE.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a report was received from Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, that the premises No. 471 Washington street, occupied as a tenement, had become dangerous to life and detrimental to health, owing to want of repair, whereupon it was ordered by the board that the building be vacated by its present occupants at or before noon on the 29th inst., and that it be not again occupied as a dwelling without a permit from the board.

The attention of the board having been called to the ravages of pneumonia in the City, a resolution was adopted requesting Dr. Francis Delafield to submit to the board a report upon the subject, and that the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and the necessary clerical force to enable him to make abstracts from the same, should be placed at his disposal. It is the intention of Dr. Delafield to give the subject the most thorough investigation possible.

A permit was granted to the congregation "Beth El" to disinter the remains buried in their cemetery at Sixth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, and remove them to other cemeteries, with the restriction that the work must be completed by the 15th of April next.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, reported 1,300 inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the past week. During the same period the Disinfecting Corps visited seventy-eight dwellings where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated seventy-four premises, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Thirty-four persons sick with small-pox were removed to the hospital, and one dead body to the Morgue, by the Ambulance Corps.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending Feb. 27.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 54; measles, 7; diphtheria, 93; small-pox, 75; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

Week ending March 7.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 39; measles, 3; diphtheria, 127; small-pox, 61; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 7.

From the above it will be seen that there was a decrease of 14 in the cases of small-pox reported during last week, and that diphtheria increased by 34 cases during the same period.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, presented the following:

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 6th inst., there were 650 deaths reported in this City. Six hundred and five deaths were reported in the previous week, but only 582 occurred in that week. The increase of mortality last week, as in other excessively cold weeks, occurred in numerous diseases, chronic and inflammatory. Phthisis was charged with 101 deaths, against 80 in the previous week, and 103 in the week ending Feb. 20. Bronchitis and pneumonia were charged with 115, against 100 in the previous week, and 106 in the week ending Feb. 20. Diphtheria caused 57, 53 and 59 deaths in the same weeks respectively. There were 115 deaths in the public institutions last week, against 203 in the previous fortnight.

The mean temperature last week, as reported by the Director of the Observatory at the Central Park, was 25.1° Fahrenheit, which is slightly above the mean of the first seven weeks in the year. The warm period during the last week in February, when for three successive days the mean temperature was above 48°, was marked by some decrease in the mortality for the week, but the warm days had the average number of deaths.

hTe death-rate, which, in the last week of February, was equal to 29.10 in the 1,000 annually, rose last week to 32.50 per 1,000. The average rate reported in 21 cities of Great Britain, the second week of February, was 29 per 1,000. London reported its rate at 26 per 1,000; Edinburgh, 29; Glasgow, 36, and Liverpool, 37 per 1,000. Paris reported its rate at 27.2 per 1,000, and, in the previous week, Amsterdam reported its rate at 33.5, Rotterdam at 40.8, Berlin at 30.8, Vienna at 26, Munich at 48.8, and Alexandria, in Egypt, at 49.5 per 1,000, yearly rate. In the United States no rates have equaled those of the two cities last named.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ITEMS.

Custom-house Inspectors Dumont and Weed yesterday seized on the steam-ship Columbus, at Pier No. 13 North River, fifty reels of cigarettes, 1,100 cigars, 200 yards of Spanish lace, and a large number of valuable silk handkerchiefs. All these goods are of the finest quality. Some of the cigars are in polished boxes, and the accompanying price list shows their value to be $150 per 1,000 in Havana at the factory. The cigarettes have pasted on their wrappers photographs of Alfonso XII. One bundle of lace is marked "Mrs. Ketchum." A letter accompanying the lot is addressed to "Mrs. Smith," and tells her to have no hesitation in sending for anything she may want; that it will be safely forwarded. The gross value of the articles is about $1,000.

Gen. Nichols, the efficient Chief of the Seizure Bureau of the Custom-house, has been promoted to the Deputy Surveyorship, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Howell, two months ago. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Tricco, now a clerk in the Warehouse Department. The salary of the position has been cut down from $2,500 to $2,000 per annum.

Ex-Lieut. Peter Bensel has been placed in charge of the Custom-house night watch. Ex-Capt. Meek has been assigned to discharging duty.

PRESENTATION BY THE ATALANTA BOAT CLUB.

At a meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club, held at Nolan's, Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, last evening, two old members—William C. Mainland and James W. Edwards—were complimented by being presented with elegantly framed and engrossed resolutions expressing the esteem and regard in which they are held by their associates. Mr. Edwards has been Secretary since 1865, and Mr. Mainland has done duty with the Atalantas since 1857. Of the many rowing clubs in this City none is better known than the Atalanta, which enjoys the distinction of being the oldest rowing club of America, and whose history is the history of modern amateur oarsmanship for a quarter of a century. Mr. Charles A. Peverelly, editor of the *Aquatic Monthly*, and the oldest veteran of the Atalantas, made the presentation addresses, to which the recipients made appropriate replies.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30—THE GENEVA CROSS—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Charles R. Thorne.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—GREAT TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

With a few possible exceptions, the list of Standing Committees of the Senate, as now announced, must stand through the Forty-fourth Congress. In the Chairmanships of the more important committees there are a few promotions. Mr. CONKLING takes Mr. CHANDLER's place at the head of the Committee on Commerce; Mr. HAMLIN succeeds Mr. RAMSEY at the head of the Post Office Committee, and Mr. OGLESBY becomes Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, in place of Mr. SPRAGUE. Mr. ALLISON remains at the head of the Committee of Indian Affairs, to which place he was advanced, we believe, on the death of Mr. BUCKINGHAM. Of the more prominent new Senators, Gen. BURNSIDE goes into the Military Affairs Committee, ex-President JOHNSON into that on Foreign Relations and that on Post Offices and Post Roads. Mr. DAWES is on this last-named committee, and Mr. KERNAN on the Finance Committee. Mr. CHRISTIANCY has no place, probably at his own request. The new Senators, as usual, take the least conspicuous positions.

A person with the suggestive name of QUIRK has made a bid for notoriety by publicly declaring his intention to take the life of Controller GREEN, and by proceeding in a very noisy manner to carry his threat into execution. QUIRK's mind had evidently become deranged by too much reading of the *Herald*. That intellectual sheet has devoted on an average a column a day during the last six months to demonstrating that Mr. GREEN is our Municipal CÆSAR, and only yesterday it remarked in quite a feeling way what a comfort it would be if he were dead. Fired with such denunciations of the tyrant of the Treasury, and smarting, like the *Herald*, under the grievance of an unpaid bill, JUNIUS BRUTUS QUIRK pushed his way into the *penetralia* of the local Capitol, declaring that LINCOLN had his BOOTH and FISK his STOKES, so it might be inferred that GREEN was about to have his QUIRK. But the Ides of March had not come, so QUIRK was ignominiously hustled away to a Police Court. This is clearly not a heroic age, when a would-be assassin of CÆSAR is merely fined, bound over to keep the peace, and sent about his business. Had the intellectual department of the *Herald* only known the difference between the Sixth before the Ides and the Ides of March, things might have turned out differently—at least, the dramatic effect of the episode would have been improved.

QUIRK's fifty-thousand-dollar claim is a good sample in its way of the kind of bills for resisting which the Controller incurs a great deal of abuse and some little personal danger. QUIRK's original contract was executed by TWEED while HALL was Mayor, at most exorbitant rates. When the final payment on the job fell due, a lien on the money was filed by the attorneys of Mrs. JOHN C. HEENAN, under the allegation that the deceased "sport" held, before his death, a third interest in the contract. Then it came out that another third was held by HARRY GENET—a circumstance which gave the City, in its capacity of GENET's chief creditor, a fresh interest in the bill. The merits of the case are pending before the courts, where QUIRK's rather summary method of revenging himself for the "law's delay" will hardly tend to improve the status of his case.

Another person came to grief yesterday who, according to his evidence before the Aldermanic Committee, had been treated by the Controller in the most ungentlemanly manner, and had been most unjustly kept out of his lawful earnings. This was "Dr." ROSENTHAL, who holds the position of general interpreter of the Criminal Courts. The salary of his predecessor, KAZINSKI, had been illegally raised by the Ring Board of Supervisors, and a bill was smuggled through the last Legislature giving to the Supervisors' resolution the validity which it lacked. But, as KAZINSKI, lately deceased, was expressly named in the resolution, and, as the law did no more than legalize the resolution, it failed to give his successor any title to the increased salary. "Dr." ROSENTHAL was accordingly non-suited in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, and another illustration was given of the fact that the more ingenuity there is expended over the concealment of a legislative job the more likely it is to defeat its own purpose.

Any important changes in the old parties ought to be at once brought to the knowledge of the public, and for that reason we have taken the liberty of mentioning, what has been kept rather a secret, that the City Democrats have now finally divided themselves into two cliques or factions. They are to be known henceforth as the "Short-Haired" Democrats, under the lead of Boss KELLY, and the "Swallow-Tails," under the lead of Mayor WICKHAM. The feeling between these factions is already very bitter. The "Short-Hairs" say that they are the only true Democrats, and that their leader is the legitimate successor of the old Tammany Ring. The "Swallow-Tails," on the other hand, say that the public are tired of the other clique, and that it is necessary to put on a respectable appearance in order to win support. The *World* has thus far espoused the cause of the Short-Hairs; probably because for the moment it pays the best. At any rate, the feud is certain to be a very hot one, and we advise our readers to keep the names and other distinctions of the two parties clearly in mind, because we shall often have occasion to refer to them.

Another Cabinet combination in France has fallen to pieces. M. BUFFET remains in the President's chair of the Assembly, and an attempt by M. WALLON to gather up the fragments of the wreck of this latest project has come to nothing. The Cabinet nominated day before yesterday was somewhat incongruous in its elements; it was not destined to cohere long enough to effect an organization; and this result only increases the difficulties of President MCMAHON, unless he decides to make the Government of France entirely personal.

We reprint to-day, from *Macmillan's Magazine*, an interesting account of the "Walter Press" the best printing-press ever yet invented. In this age it is necessary to make use of the latest and most complete appliances for saving time and labor, and hence, after thoroughly examining all improvements in printing-presses, in this and other countries, we discarded the old "Hoe" press, and adopted the beautiful machine now known as the "Walter Press." The change has been quite satisfactory. We have already printed nearly fifty millions of copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the presses now in our office, and they have done their work in a manner which excites the surprise and admiration of all who look on at their wonderful speed and accuracy. Some changes have been made in the press since its first introduction here, and there is now no basis whatever for the assertion that any part of it infringes the patents taken out by others. To Mr. MACDONALD, the manager of the London *Times*, belongs the chief credit of this great invention—the greatest, take it all in all, which has been made since the discovery of printing. Each of our presses can now turn out papers at the rate of 15,000 copies an hour, and as every paper is printed on both sides at once, from endless rolls, with only a man and two boys at each press, the saving in time and money is necessarily very great.

The other day the *World* had a sorrowful article on the misfortunes of newspapers, in which it candidly acknowledged that it had made no profits for two years past. This is a very sad state of affairs, and we have not the slightest objection to make an appeal to the benevolent in behalf of our contemporary—although its character is by no means so good as we could wish it to be. It has defended the Tammany thieves; it has defended STOCKWELL and the Pacific Mail robberies; it has done all sorts of very improper things. Finally, it has never wrought anything but harm for the Democrats. But still, for appearance sake, the Democrats ought to keep it out of the poor-house. We beg to bring the case to the notice of Gov. TILDEN. He may say that he *has* helped the *World* over and over again, and that he is tired of seeing the editor's hat passed round so often. It is a case of chronic impecuniosity—you relieve the applicant to-day and he is sure to call again to-morrow. Still, an open case of destitution in a family is a scandal, and all scandals ought to be avoided. Therefore, we make bold to suggest to Gov. TILDEN that the urgent appeals of the *World* for aid should not go quite unnoticed. Its circulation is now said to be rather under than over eight thousand a day; and when we reflect that we print considerably upward of *five times* that number, we cannot refrain from making a sympathetic appeal for a fellow-creature in distress. Contributions for the *World* may be sent to Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW, of the Erie road, for the present.

THE VICTORY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

We have heard a good deal lately about a Democratic reaction which was expected to carry every election occurring before the Fall of 1876, and to make the choice of a Democratic President as certain as the existence of a Democratic House of Representatives. The news from New-Hampshire this morning hardly tallies with these prophecies. The reaction is in the opposite direction. The Democrats, with every advantage that their sweeping victories in the Fall elections could give them, and with the added advantage of the actual possession of the State Government, have suffered a decisive defeat. Last year the election left the Executive chair and both branches of the Legislature in their hands. Their majority in the Senate was four, (the body consisting of but twelve;) in the House it was thirteen, and their candidate for Governor had a plurality of 1,465 over his Republican opponent. This year their State ticket is defeated, and the Republicans have reversed the majorities in both houses of the Legislature. Last year the Republicans carried the First Congress District by a fair majority, and the Second by only seven. The Democrats carried the Third by about the same majority as the Republicans obtained in the Second. This year, while the result is as yet somewhat doubtful in the First District, (owing to the great personal popularity of the Democratic candidate,) the Republicans have gained well in the Second District and captured the Third. To extract any evidence of a Democratic reaction from these facts will require the utmost efforts of the "arithmetic man" and a free use of the art of "percentages."

We will do the Democratic managers in New-Hampshire the justice to say that the confidence they felt in the strength of their party induced them to throw off all disguises, and to present their cause to the people very much as it really is. Their candidate for Governor was a man known throughout the State as a genuine New-England Bourbon, and that type is quite as pronounced as the one produced in Kentucky. He never was, nor did he pretend to be, on the side of the Union during the war; he does not approve of the constitutional amendments, and made no profession of doing so; his prejudices are bitter, obstinate, and active, and, on the whole, he ranks very fairly with the batch of Democratic "leaders" who have come to the front since last fall. In his case, at any rate, the people of the State had a chance of voting whether they wished to bring back to power the element which unquestionably controls the Democratic party, and they voted, No.

Probably one reason why the Democrats plucked up courage to put in nomination a really representative man was that they had "gerrymandered" the legislative districts, especially in the cities, in such a way that if they could prevent a popular majority for the Republicans and throw the election into the Legislature, they could confidently count on choosing their Governor in that way. They had calculated on a gain of at least fifteen members by this process. The Prohibitionists, who last year cast 2,100 votes, were in the field this year with a strong candidate, and the game seemed very safe. The result shows, however, that the host was not present at this reckoning.

Our readers know that we have never regarded the elections last Fall as indicating that the Republican voters who for the time voted the Democratic ticket or who refused to vote at all, had suddenly acquired confidence in the Democratic Party, or had determined to place that party in power. That they meant to rebuke the Republican leaders, and to give them a distinct warning, cannot be denied. That they felt the existence of grave evils in their own party which they would go great lengths in correcting, was obvious. But that the final destruction of the Republican Party and the restoration of the Democratic Party were included in their purposes, was a conclusion far more flattering to the Democrats than it was well founded. We expected that this would be shown when opportunity was offered, and the New-Hampshire election was such an opportunity.

In New-Hampshire the Republicans took precisely such a course as we are confident would, if adopted in the whole country, regain for the party nearly, if not all, that it has lost. They presented excellent candidates; they took the trouble to set at rest the bugbear of a "third term," as far as their State was concerned—in a manner, by the way, quite independent of anything that can be said or done on the subject at Washington; they organized the political machinery of the State with care and thoroughness, and worked it with great energy, and they spared no pains to show the Democratic Party and its policy in a true light. In a word, the Republicans of New-Hampshire have won their sweeping and encouraging victory by first deserving it and then working hard for it. It is a plain path that they have chosen, and one open to Republicans everywhere. The example they have set has only to be followed to secure a victory throughout the country as decisive and gratifying as the one gained yesterday.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Senators CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, MCMILLAN, of Minnesota, and CAMERON, of Wisconsin, were elected as the nominees of Independent Party caucuses, and as subscribing to political platforms supposed to be hostile to the policy favored by the majority of the Republican Party. Previous to the organization of the new Senate, they were, therefore, generally ranked as Independents. Senator BOOTH, of California, has ever since his election been counted as belonging to neither party, and Senator HAMILTON, of Texas, since the prominent share he took in the Liberal movement, has also been classified as Independent. When the four Senators first named attended the Republican Senatorial caucus on Saturday, it was assumed that they had settled for themselves their party status, just as the announcement that Senator HAMILTON had declared his intention of responding to the call for the next caucus was taken as proof positive that he had also relinquished his position of political detachment. The natural conclusion to be drawn in both cases, has, however, been vehemently disputed by the Democratic press, and the significance of attendance at a Republican caucus was declared to have been greatly overrated.

With the view of putting an end to all hypothetical discussions upon such a question, our Washington correspondent was instructed to obtain from the Senators themselves, an authoritative statement of the precise measure of the allegiance which they profess to owe to the Republican Party. The result is before our readers to-day, and the statements elicited will be found very interesting reading. This is especially true of the very full and candid statement made by Senator CHRISTIANCY. The new Senator from Michigan emphatically declares that he is a Republican, and will act with the party in carrying out the policy which its most intelligent members believe to be the true and safe one. But he will not blindly surrender his private judgment to the will of the majority any more than he will be bound by caucus decisions, which he may consider equally at variance with sound party policy and with the highest interests of the country. He will yield no jot or tittle of the constitutional amendments, and would sustain all legislation designed in good faith to carry them into effect. He evidently does not consider legislation like the "Force bill" as coming under that head, but rather as "a wrong means to accomplish a right end." He respects the motives and patriotic impulses of the President, while taking exception to the policy which he has lately seemed to favor, and he thinks that the present is a very good time for insisting on the necessity for increased respect for the obligations of the Constitution. On the whole, Senator CHRISTIANCY seems to be a specimen of Republican of which the party could afford to have a good many more.

Senator MCMILLAN, of Minnesota, defined his party status with equal emphasis. "He had always been a Republican—he was elected by Republicans as a Republican, and could not have been elected otherwise." He was as little disposed as Senator CHRISTIANCY to surrender his private judgment to the will of a party caucus, while he was equally willing to co-operate to any reasonable extent with the party majority.

Senator CAMERON, of Wisconsin, though elected by a combination of Democrats with Republicans, claims that there never was any doubt about his party fealty, even among the Democrats who voted for him. The platform which he subscribed and which the Albany *Argus* printed yesterday as containing the very quintessence of Democratic doctrine does not in the opinion of Senator CAMERON, any more than in that of his predecessor, Mr. CARPENTER, contain anything anti-Republican. He said he had gone into the Republican caucus in good faith, and expected to co-operate heartily with the Republican Party.

Senator BOOTH occupies a position of isolation from both political parties. He does not expect to co-operate with either for political purposes. He conceives it possible, however, that some condition of affairs, at present unforeseen, might lead him to change his purpose. He fully recognizes the difficulties of maintaining a strictly independent position, but seems to think that he cannot at present escape from the peculiar responsibilities which the circumstances of his election forced upon him. He therefore remains, as we have already classified him, the only Senator whom neither party can claim.

SIR ARTHUR HELPS.

When WILLIAM PICKERING, most tasteful of publishers, issued, now twenty-seven years ago, the first series of *Friends in Council*, he was instrumental, by means of that quaint and beautiful volume, now eagerly sought by lovers of fine books, in producing an impression upon the mind of the English-speaking peoples which endured after his death, and which, it is to be hoped, will endure long after that of the author whose work was so fitly brought before the public. ARTHUR HELPS had previously published *Essays Written in the Intervals of Business*, a book which had attracted the attention and won the approval of that small but influential minority of readers who wish to think as well as to be amused; but he cannot be said to have won his spurs until the appearance of *Friends in Council*. That book took at once a place in English literature; not the highest; but still a place very enviable and very peculiar. It may be said of HELPS that he had not a creative mind; that he was not an original man. This is true; but it is equally true that his manner—we refer not to his style, but to his way of putting things—was his own, and was very impressive. And it was so, not because of any strong characteristics of thought or style; not even because of any remarkable earnestness; for he was notably simple, and placid, and serene. All that he wrote had more or less a reformatory purpose; and yet he did not take up his parable; he did not prophesy against evil. His heart was full of charity; and his utterances were of good will to men—to all men, even those upon whose wrong-doings and follies he turned the searching light of his genial mind.

The effect of *Friends in Council* was felt in all departments of social and political reform. It appeared not as the enemy of any class, or even as the apostle of any theory. It cannot be said that this, that, or the other "movement" had its origin in that book, or in any other written afterward by its author; but its influence, at once gentle and invigorating, was felt throughout the great body of thinking men, and particularly among those who were interested in social questions. Among these it stimulated thought and strengthened purpose; and it did this in a way that made its very lack of marked originality one of its powers for good. For many a man of strong common sense and close observation, who had thought his own thoughts and had his own projects as to various social problems, and who had felt that they were not of such a strikingly original character as to make their publication, either in books or from the platform, important, found in HELPS' thoughtful essays, and in the subtle discussions to which he submitted them by his fictitious personages, a confirmation of views and purposes as to which he had been modestly in doubt; and he was thus encouraged, and took his part in the discussions and in the work near at hand with more confidence in himself and more hope for others. Mr. HELPS' writings were able to produce this effect, not only because they bore the impress of a clear perception, a calm judgment, and a benevolent heart; but because they showed the fruit of the best kind of experience. He had been long in public life. He began as private secretary to Lord MONTEAGLE, when Chancellor; was then Commissioner of Claims; afterward private secretary to to Lord MORPETH, during his residence as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and finally became Clerk of the Privy Council in 1859, which important and very confidential position he retained during his life. The familiarity that by this experience he acquired with public men, and with social and political questions, the look that he got at public movements from the inside, seeing what was not done as well as what was done, and the why, in either case, gave his discussions of such questions a peculiar value. Other writers of the day upon those questions may have been as wise as he; and he was wise. Others may be more brilliant or more profound, but it would be difficult to point out one who united so much wisdom, so fine a style, such subtle thought, and such knowledge of the world. This union of faculties, which appeared in such a marked degree in *Friends in Council*, decided his literary career; for all, or all the best, of his writing has been a sort of prolongation of that book. *Companions of My Solitude* was openly so; and his first novel, *Realmah*, in which he touches with discreet and dainty hand some of the most important and most delicate of social questions, derived, perhaps, its highest interest and value from the discussions to which its strange story were submitted by Ellesmere and the rest after each day's reading. His *Thoughts on Government* come next in value, and chiefly because of this inside view of the working of Government which they reveal, his singularly discreet and prudent mind being, of course, the other important factor. He wrote also history, *The Spanish Conquest of America, Cortes and the Conquest of America*, and plays, "Henry II.," and "Catherine Douglas," and yet another novel, *Ivan*, all of which show unusual ability; but it is as the author of the social discussions which run through the various works, which are all in reality *Friends in Council*, that he will be remembered, and that he is now renowned.

One quality of the highest value permeated all of HELPS' writings; this was the power of elevation. He not only dignified whatever he touched, but he raised the mental tone of his readers. That mind must have been very sordid, very groveling, which could read an essay by HELPS, and the discussion of it, and lay the book down in an indifferent or a carping spirit. Even the cold and the selfish were warmed and elevated by the glow of his benevolence. And his mind was eminently pure; not prudish, not ascetic, not austere; rather notably to the contrary; but anything mean, or foul, or base seemed not to exist above the plane of his horizon. He aroused in men that desire to be better, less selfish, less groveling, more actively benevolent, more careful of the happiness of others, which is in itself a most beneficial moral agent. In brief, his influence, morally and intellectually, upon society and upon politics, was benign. He did, if not great work, good work, and he has left the world better for his having lived in it. Of how many men in a generation can this be said in a large sense? Of so few that ARTHUR HELPS must be regarded as one of a very small band of men whose memories should be held in high honor. His life was a benefit and his death is a great loss both to literature and to society.

SIAMESE KINGS.

We do not suppose that a very large number of our fellow-citizens are interested in the internal affairs of Siam. That kingdom is so far off, and it has so few interests in common with our Republic, that the quarrels of its dual sovereigns cannot awaken much excitement in this country. The average newspaper reader is more deeply stirred by the information that the area of low pressure has moved into the Gulf States, or that Mayor WICKHAM has written another letter to Gov. TILDEN, than he can possibly be by the cable dispatch that the two Kings of Siam have kissed and made up, just as if they were principals in a great social scandal. We can even imagine that many persons, when they read this Siamese statement, ask with some asperity why there were two Kings in Siam, and what they quarreled about. To be candid, Siam is a sort of political anachronism in this world. It is one of those few nations open to commerce and the pervasive influence of British cotton-goods and American clocks, in which the institutions of a very distant past are maintained without change. Siam is an autocratic Government, as it was, for all we know, in the days of the PTOLEMIES. The First King is the real sovereign, and his absolute supremacy is typified in his title, which is the sanguinary one of "Lord of all Heads." Precisely what relation the Second King has to the State, no man outside of Siam can safely say. But it is usually supposed that his crown is an inexpressive symbol, and that his position is chiefly ornamental. Only one of his functions is known to the outer world. When houses take fire in Siam, in default of more economical methods, the adjoining buildings are torn down to prevent the flames from spreading. Nobody, however, may venture to do this without special orders from the Second King. For the exercise of this authority, he must be on the ground when a fire is raging. In this country we should call such a functionary a Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. In the effete nation of Siam, as our Fourth of July orators would say, he is paid royal honors and wears an expensive diadem. His pay is less than that of a member of Congress; and some of our lobby-kings own more diamonds than he.

Precisely what was the cause of the trouble between the two Kings of Siam has never been told abroad. We have not had leisure to inquire. Congress was in session at the time, and the American people was kept very busy watching it. But the end of the dispute was remarkable. The junior King, probably remembering that his elder coadjutor has sovereign disposal of all heads, fled to the British Legation, where he took refuge. The flag of Great Britain has, before now, sheltered other kings in difficulty; and his Second Majesty of Siam was so safe under its folds that some device was necessary to entice him forth. With Oriental cunning, the First King ordered that one of his own palace buildings should be set on fire. It was expected that the royal refugee, from sheer force of habit, would order his sedan-chair, and betake himself to "the scene of the disastrous conflagration," as the reporter of the period would say. In a narrow alley, through which he must pass, a force was stationed to catch him and convey him into the presence of the Lord of Heads. The royal Chief Engineer did not run to the fire. He looked at the spectacle from afar and said—in Siamese—"Let her burn." The First King was obliged to put out his own fire; and he caught no fugitive. Subsequently a British authority, Sir ANDREW CLARKE, interfered, very much as Attorney General WILLIAMS did in Alabama, and offered a plan of settlement. These good offices were accepted and peace once more returned to the Kingdom of Siam. The Government of that country, as we have intimated, is an autocracy, tempered by fear of rebellion and conspiracy. Perhaps the Second King wanted to remove several heads of departments in order to make way for his political friends. Possibly he had made promises that he could not keep. If so it is not surprising that he got into trouble. That sometimes happens elsewhere.

THE MEANS OF DRUNKENNESS.

At a time when the liquor-dealers are trying to have their traffic left entirely uncontrolled by law, and to deprive the City almost wholly of the revenue derived from it in the shape of license fees, the subject of the Excise law is a matter of no little public interest. The position we have always maintained on this question is well known. With the individual drunkard the community has, perhaps, no right to meddle except to see that he does not violate the peace; but when a myriad of drunkards are involved, the case is entirely different. The community then knows that inmates for its jails and poor-houses are being manufactured by wholesale, and it is bound in self-defense to take the matter in hand.

The facts as to the liquor traffic in this City are mainly spread upon the official records, and are too plain to be mistaken. There are in round numbers seven thousand licensed saloons in New-York, graded from $250 to $30 per annum each for license fees, and yielding last year a total revenue of $527,380. Considering the high rents which these saloons pay, and the other heavy expenses to which they are subjected, it is safe to assume that their receipts average $20 per day each. This would represent $140,000 per day, and as the liquor traffic of New-York has solved the problem of perpetual motion, this would give, in 365 days, the enormous total of $51,100,000. But this terrible strain upon the resources of the City is not all, for it is well known that there are at least two thousand unlicensed saloons in the City, and these can be fairly held to represent an equal proportionate waste, making a further total of $14,600,000, or a grand aggregate of $65,700,000 per annum wasted each year by a population of one million for spirituous liquor, or a fraction over $60 for every man, woman, and child in the Metropolis.

There are other and even more alarming facts which must be taken into the consideration of this grave problem. It is reasonable to believe that not more than one-fourth of the population at the utmost contribute in any way to the support of the liquor traffic, and that of this fourth by far the larger proportion is made up of the laboring classes. This fact is made apparent by the relative number of the different grades of licenses which are granted. Last year the total number was 7,010, and of these 3,958 were of the hundred-dollar grade, which includes all the kind of places frequented by the poorer classes in search of spirituous liquors. But there must be added 2,058 places which took out ale and beer licenses only, at thirty dollars each, and it is well known that these are almost exclusively resorts for persons of moderate incomes. The vast majority of all the liquor saloons in New-York have, therefore, been established for, and are maintained by, the working classes. It is hardly too much to say that four dollars in every six wasted for intoxicating drinks come out of the pockets of those who are dependent upon their daily toil for the means of subsistence. No citizen can fail to comprehend what such facts as these imply. They mean the steady and rapid propagation of crime and pauperism. They can by no possibility mean anything else.

But the liquor-dealers of New-York are supposed to control twenty-five thousand votes, and therefore the Speaker of a Democratic Assembly has felt called upon, at the dictation of Tammany, to introduce a bill which practically releases a traffic which is working this enormous evil from all restraint. We are sorry to find Mr. MCGUIRE engaged in this business, for we had hoped for better things from him. Most of all, we regret to find a false pretense in the title, for he calls his bill "An act to suppress intemperance," when it should read, "An act to encourage intemperance." The bill is, in fact, a false pretense throughout. It pretends to leave the license fees the same as at present in cities, except in the case of ale and beer, for which the fee can be reduced to ten dollars per annum. It also purports to make the taking out of licenses obligatory upon all dealers. Upon a hasty reading, indeed, the bill would seem to be even more stringent than the present law, in the hands of honest Commissioners. But the whole spirit and purpose of the proposed measure can be found in the twenty-seventh and last enacting section of the bill. This provides that, "No person shall be indicted or convicted upon any indictment for selling strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer in quantities less than five gallons, without having obtained a license therefor, under this act, unless a recovery shall be first had for a penalty herein provided or the payment of such penalty by compromise after suit brought therefor, or proof that an action has been commenced for the recovery of a penalty under this act at least thirty days before the finding of such indictment." The ingenuity of law-makers was never so severely taxed before to make a law inoperative. Under such a provision in the City of New-York, for which this bill is especially intended, it would be almost impossible to prosecute any violators of the Excise law criminally. To compel the authorities to wait for the recovery of judgment in a civil suit, or even to await the result of the seeming modifications of this adroit section, is to release the liquor traffic practically from all restraint, and to deprive the City of nearly all the revenue which is now derived from this source. The needs of Tammany, no doubt, require that this bill shall pass, but the best interests of the City imperatively demand that it shall be killed. We hope there are enough honest Democrats and Republicans in the Legislature to carefully consider the startling facts we have given concerning the liquor traffic in this City.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori last evening appeared at the Lyceum Theatre in an Italian version of "Lucrezia Borgia." The story of Hugo's admirably written play, to the literary merits of which no translation can do justice, has become known to the English-speaking public through the medium of the libretto of Donizetti's familiar opera, and since we are not constrained by any notable excellences to linger upon its Italian setting, we can at once dismiss it with the remark that the characters and incidents of the piece are identically the same as those to which many well-remembered strains lend a special charm and force on the lyric stage. Mme. Ristori's portrayal of *Lucrezia Borgia* is a remarkably powerful effort, more intense, perhaps, than any personation with which she has favored us this season, but more monochromatic, and somewhat less tender and dignified. Maternal love is the sole redeeming quality of *Lucrezia Borgia*, and black as the woman is painted, there can be no doubt that the regal grandeur of the *Duchess of Ferrara* and the pathetic pleadings of the mother of *Gennaro* go some way toward lightening the poet's colors. Mme. Ristori, to our thinking, did not quite succeed in representing the magnificent monster Victor Hugo's rich verse conjures up, and her scenes with *Gennaro*, though full of passion and vehemence, appeared to us just a little wanting in what we might call the sympathetic quality. On the other hand, some passages of the piece were acted with wonderful realism and eloquence. The interview with the *Duke*, previous to the introduction of *Gennaro*, is to be cited among these; and the whole subsequent episode, in which the maternal heart is wrung by the refined cruelty of *Alphonso*, and every pang was expressed with matchless vividness by eye or lip or hand—no sound coming from the mouth, but every feeling being bodied forth as clearly as if clothed in words—revealed the consummate art of the great Italian with as much clearness as would a dozen of her plays. A unanimous recall followed the close of this act, which ends, it will be remembered, with the feverish scene in which *Lucrezia* persuades *Gennaro* to swallow the antidote, and springs to a window to protect his flight, in the attitude of a lioness defending her young, and Mme. Ristori was also summoned before the footlights at the end of the drama. The representation in other respects was commendable, Signor Majeroni's coldly malignant *Don Alphonso d'Este* deserving mention as a performance in which thoughtfulness of conception and steadiness of execution were uncommonly conspicuous. "Lucrezia Borgia" will be repeated to-morrow night.

THE RETURN OF HERR WACHTEL.

Mr. Adolf Neuendorff, the manager of the Stadt and Germania Theatres, is making extensive arrangements for the coming season. The great success which attended the performances of Herr Wachtel during his last visit to this country has induced him to return under the same management next Fall, and he will then remain from September until May. The first season of opera will begin on Sept. 16, and will be continued during six weeks. The management has not yet decided to engage the Academy of Music, owing to the immense expense attending the representations of opera at that house. It is possible that the Stadt Theatre may be occupied for the season. Mr. Neuendorff is also endeavoring to effect the engagement of Mme. Peschka-Leutner. The statement published in some of the newspapers, to the effect that he had already done so, was premature. The *répertoire* will include "Lohengrin," "Le Prophete," "The Jewess," "L'Africaine," "Rienzi," and "The Flying Dutchman." All of these works Mr. Neuendorff promises to bring out during Herr Wachtel's engagement. At the expiration of the season of six weeks, the tenor will proceed to Philadelphia, and thence to Boston, performing a fortnight in either city. Another season will be commenced in this City, which will terminate Jan. 1, 1876. A tour will then be made through the Western cities, and this will fill the time up to March 15. A Spring season in New-York will follow, closing May 1. Herr Wachtel's share of the receipts during his previous American engagement, covering a period of five months, amounted to $91,000.

LOCAL OPTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

VIRTUAL DEFEAT OF THE EFFORTS MADE TO REPEAL THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 9.—The Senate Committee on Vice and Immorality reported to that body to-night an amendment to the House bill for the repeal of what is known as the Local Option law. The amendment could more properly be called a substitute, as it is an entirely new bill, with the title of the House bill attached. Its provisions are certainly different from the latter, in addition to which it makes provision for a new License law. As but eight days remain before the final adjournment, it will be impossible, under the rules, which can only be suspended by unanimous consent, to pass this bill, even should the House be favorable to it, which is not the case, as it is directly the reverse of what that body desires, as shown by its own bill. During the debate on the House bill, its opponents asked, when they found they were in the minority, that it might be so amended that it would not take effect until the period for which local option had been granted to some counties under the existing law had expired; but the majority would not even grant this reasonable request. That object has been effected by the action of the Senate, which will, it is confidently expected, prevent the passage of the repealing bill this session. The advocates of temperance are jubilant over the success of their efforts to defeat the pending bill, which contained many objectionable features.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Don A. Pardee, United States District Judge for the District of Louisiana; William W. Dertrick to be Attorney of the United States in the Southern District of Mississippi; Roland G. Usher, United States Marshal for Massachusetts; Benjamin Bryant, Pension Agent at La Crosse, Wis.; William L. Burt, Postmaster at Boston; Albert S. Towar, of Michigan, Paymaster in the Army.

United States Consuls.—John T. Edgar, at Beirut, and William M. Morton, at Vladivostock.

Army Appointments.—Albert S. Tower, to be Major and Paymaster; William H. Tiffany, F. S. Culhane, of Ohio, and George L. Rosseau, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenants; Benjamin F. Pope, to be Assistant Surgeon, to rank from May 14.

Naval Promotions.—Assistant Engineer H. Webster to be Passed Assistant Engineer; Master W. W. Bassett to be a Lieutenant on the retired list; Assistant Constructors Philip Hichborn, Frank L. Fernald, W. L. Montcyne, George R. Roosh, and Robert W. Steele to be Naval Constructors, and William C. Turner to be Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

The Senate, in executive session, this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations: Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria and Hungary. Horace C. Maynard, to be Minister Resident of the United States at Constantinople; Lemuel Evans to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas, vice Thomas P. Ochiltree.

ALBANY.

A SPICE OF SENSATION IN STATE CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

A REBELLIOUS WITNESS ARRESTED FOR CONTEMPT AND BROUGHT BEFORE THE BAR OF THE HOUSE—THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT BILL—HOW THE SUBSTITUTION WAS MADE—SENATOR WOODIN AND THE COSTIGAN BILL—COUNTY AID TO PRIVATE CHARITIES—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 9, 1875.

There are just now three or four ripples of sensation playing over the surface of this almost stagnant legislative puddle, and people hereabouts begin to feel as though there may yet be a little excitement and interest developed before the close of the session. The immediate subjects of agitation are the action of the House this morning in declaring a recalcitrant witness in contempt and ordering his arrest; the inquiry into the alleged tampering with the Fifth avenue Pavement bill; the episode last night in the Senate, when Senator Lowery accused Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer of "lobbying" in the interest of a certain bill; and last, but not least, the return of Senator Woodin and his probable course in relation to the Costigan bill. To begin by making the last question the first, it may be stated that, after an exhaustive effort at interviewing, the only information obtainable as to Mr. Woodin's views on this bill was that he "knows nothing about it." Indeed, Mr. Costigan himself says that after repeated efforts to learn something as to the ultimate fate of his now famous bill, he ascertained this morning that Senator Booth, Senator Tobey, and other members have some vague idea of having at some time heard of such a measure, but that they know nothing as to its general features or provisions. And this sums up pretty accurately the present condition of opinion as to its prospects. It would not be a matter of any special wonderment to well-informed people here if the Senate Committee on Cities should fail to report the bill.

CONTEMPT FOR THIS LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly this morning ascertained that a man named C. Adams Stevens, a resident of Albany, who is President of the Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company, was in contempt of the House. It came about in this wise: The association of which Mr. Stevens is the principal officer is almost universally believed to be a concern without much foundation financially, and to exist mainly on a small amount of subscribed or paid-up capital, multiplied many times through the facile medium of "wild-cat" prospectuses. All sorts of charges involving rottenness and fraud have been publicly made against it and its chief officer, and the Committee on Commerce and Navigation was directed to investigate its affairs. Many efforts were made to get Mr. Stevens before the committee, but without avail until last Thursday night, but he came then in terrible fury and pugnacious array. When the committee proposed to examine the Secretary of the company, Mr. Stevens, with violent words, vowed that they should not examine him, nor would he allow the company's books to be brought up for inspection. When the committee asked if they might examine the books at the company's office, Mr. Stevens said they might if he could have a squad of Police present to keep the committee from stealing the books. Then he insisted on being examined himself first, and, with oaths and angry gesticulations, informed the committee that he knew them; that he didn't care for them or for the Assembly; that they were a set of frauds and thieves, and, turning up his coat-sleeves so as to give effect to his utterances, he was ready for them physically or in any other way, there or at any other time, if they wanted to "come on." The committee construed this conduct as contempt on Mr. Stevens' part, and at the opening of the House proceedings this morning. Mr. Vosburgh, of Albany, Chairman of the sub-committee charged with the inquiry, submitted the facts in a voluminous and detailed report. The document was so graphic in its description of Mr. Stevens' language and general deportment that its reading elicited no little laughter. Finally, Mr. Vosburgh moved by resolution for a warrant of arrest against the recusant witness. The resolution was adopted, and the Sergeant at Arms was at once dispatched to take Mr. Stevens into custody, and bring him before the bar of the House.

When the House in the afternoon took its recess until evening, the Sergeant at Arms was hastily skirmishing among the other "bars" in the city on his delicate quest. As the witness weighs about twice as much as the Sergeant and is a fighter, exciting news was constantly looked for, and once or twice it was reported that the officer had been shot by Stevens; but very soon it was announced that Stevens was in custody, and would be arraigned at the evening session.

THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT BILL.

The Special Committee of the House, consisting of Messrs. Daly, Seward, Hammond, Alvord, Hess, and T. J. Campbell, to whom was referred the inquiry as to the alleged interpolation and substitution of words in the Fifth Avenue Pavement bill, held its first session this morning. The witnesses examined were Mr. Parsons, of the State Printing establishment; Gen. Averill, who has the interests of the bill in charge; the Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. Calkins; Sergeant at Arms Brown, and A. H. Smith, an employe in the Document Department. Mr. Parsons testified that a youth named Walters brought the order to print some copies of this bill, saying that Gen. Averill wanted them and that they were not for the Legislature; when printed they were sent to Gen. Averill at the Delevan House, and he paid the bill and received them. Gen. Averill testified that when he discovered that the repairing clause contained in the original draft of the bill had been omitted from the printed copy as it came from the Committee on Cities, he decided to have some correct copies printed to aid members in considering it, and to have the amended copies laid on their desks that he employed a young man whose name he did not know, but had since been informed it was Walters, to get the bills printed, and afterward to convey and deliver them to the Clerk of the Assembly, intending to have a resolution introduced authorizing the originally printed bills to be taken from the files, the amendments or additions of these complete bills concurred in, and the bills then placed on the files. Clerk Calkins testified that it was his custom to send all printed matter to the Document Room, and that on Thursday evening last he received those bills now in question from the boy Walters, who stated that they contained corrections of five or six words omitted from bill No. 106, then on the files; that he assumed that they must have come to him from Gen. Averill, though nothing was said on that point, and that he accordingly wrote a note as follows:

> *Superintendent Houston, Document Department:*
> As soon as the necessary order has been made by resolution of the House, substitute these bills for bill No. 106 now on the files.

This note was written on a rough scrap of paper and given to Walters. When, in the evening session on Thursday, Mr. Daly rose to the question of privilege concerning this matter, witness went to the Document Room at once to learn how the substitution had occurred, and obtained the order to the Superintendent above given, but found it had been mutilated by tearing off the top of the page, so as to leave the note without direction to any particular person, but beginning with the word at the commencement of a line "substitute these bills," &c.; this gave it a mandatory sense without any reference to the necessity of the passage of a resolution before the substitution should be made; this lad, Walters, had been for many years a hanger-on about the Legislature, and bore the character of being utterly dishonest, bold, and unprincipled, and witness had no doubt whatever that Walters himself mutilated the note, as described, while on the way to the Document Room. Witness in closing stated that in any event he could not regard the matter as very important, for this bill had never been in General Orders, and that it had not the remotest official character.

The testimony of the other witnesses was not of material importance, and the committee will take further evidence to-morrow night, when an effort will be made to have the boy Walters examined.

COUNTY AID TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Assembly was occupied to-day exclusively with the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole. The only measure of general public importance being the act introduced by T. C. Campbell of New-York, "to provide for the aid and support of the poor in the various counties of this State." The bill authorizes Boards of Supervisors to raise by taxation money for the support of the poor in their respective counties, and to pay such amounts thereof as they may think proper to the various charitable or reformatory institutions in said counties in aid of the poor who are supported by or cared for in such institutions. There was a warm debate, lasting for over an hour and a half, on the bill, the strongest points made against it being that it was contrary to the provisions of section 11 of article 8 of the Constitution, and next that its operations would materially check the outflow of spontaneous private benevolence. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Alvord, Seward, and Vedder, and was supported by Messrs T. C. Campbell, Waehner, Dessar, and Petty. A clause in the fourth section, devoting the revenues of the Excise Board in the County of New-York additional to the ordinary appropriations, to the various charitable and benevolent associations, was stricken out, and with one or two mere verbal amendments the bill was reported and recommended for passage.

BILLS PASSED AND INTRODUCED.

The only business of interest transacted by the Senate to-day consisted solely of the introduction and passage of bills. Among those passed was one providing for the appointment of an additional Assistant District Attorney in Kings County. Senator Jacobs introduced several bills of interest, and the only ones which require notice. One, providing for the relief of the poor, is identical with Mr. T. C. Campbell's, which was discussed in the Assembly this morning; and another, providing for the completion and management of the Brooklyn bridge as a public work by the cities of Brooklyn and New-York, has already been published. He also introduced two bills which are new. One provides that the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Police, who are each to have an annual salary of $1,500, and also a practicing physician at a salary of $4,000, shall constitute a Board of Health for the City of Brooklyn, and shall have power to make contracts extending over a period of five years for the removal of all ashes and garbage from that city. The other of the two bills is intended to prevent the throwing of carrion, garbage, and offal into the North and East Rivers, the New-York Bay, or Raritan Bay, so far as the last lies within the jurisdiction of the State.

THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS BEFORE THE HOUSE—PROCEEDINGS NOT CALCULATED TO RAISE HIS RESPECT FOR IT—HE IS TO COME UP AGAIN THIS MORNING—OTHER BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Stevens, the contumacious witness, was arraigned before the bar of the House to-night. The proceedings, it must be confessed, were not likely to increase his respect for the body for which he is said to have expressed contempt. Shortly after the House was called to order the Speaker called on the Sergeant at Arms, and that officer at once presented himself at the bar, having Mr. Stevens in custody. The Sergeant is a small man, and Mr. Stevens a large and not undignified-looking person of forty-five to fifty years of age. The contrast in size of the men was too much for the members, and a tittering laugh ran all around the House. The Sergeant announced in the usual form that, in accordance with the resolution, he now produced the prisoner at the bar. This produced another round of laughter. The Speaker then in form stated to Mr. Stevens the charge upon which he had been arraigned, and asked if he had anything to say. The prisoner bowed, and in a clear voice said he was not used to public speaking, and these charges were so grave that he asked the privilege of being heard before this House by counsel. The Speaker then directed the Sergeant to conduct the prisoner to the library, pending the action of the House on his request. As Mr. Stevens retired from the Chamber following his custodian, another salute of laughter greeted his ears. Mr. Timothy J. Campbell moved that the request of the prisoner be granted. Mr. T. C. Campbell moved that he be allowed to appear forthwith. Mr. Alvord said that it had been the custom in such proceedings to require the accused party to plead guilty or not guilty to the charges before any privileges were accorded. Mr. Timothy Campbell said he had conversed with Mr. Stevens, and knew that he was not prepared to appear forthwith, and he thought time should be granted him to prepare for appearance. Mr. T. C. Campbell said the accused could state that fact for himself, if it were true. The motion for immediate appearance was carried, and the Sergeant was directed to produce the prisoner. As the officer and his charge re-entered the Chamber there was a renewal of the laughter. The Speaker informed Mr. Stevens of the decision of the House, and Mr. Stevens said he was not prepared to be heard at once. Mr. Alvord moved that the prisoner be required to plead at once, and Mr. Stevens said that he would prefer to be allowed until to-morrow's session, when he would appear and plead by counsel. He had counsel, but the gentleman was now present at a session of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. On motion of Mr. Alvord, it was resolved that Mr. Stevens be required to appear and be heard immediately after the reading of the journal to-morrow morning, and that he remain in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms until that time. Mr. Stevens bowed to the Speaker as the decision was announced, and as he again followed the Sergeant from the Chamber a loud giggle of laughter echoed from all parts of the House. During the whole proceeding, in the presence of a large number of spectators in the lobby and gallery, including many ladies, the entire Assembly was in disorder, and displayed both ignorance and lack of dignity of the most glaring sort. Indeed the prisoner was the most dignified individual in the House, except, perhaps, the Speaker and a dozen members. At the conclusion of this farce regular business was resumed.

Among the bills taken up for consideration by the House in Committee of the Whole was the act introduced by Mr. Kennaday, of Kings, providing that all orders of arrest, warrants of attachment, executions, and proceedings to recover personal property in civil actions, shall be issued to the Sheriff only. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and recommended for passage. This bill covers Sheriff Connor's movement against the New-York City Marshals.

The General Savings Bank bill reported from the Committee on Banks was progressed and made the special order for Tuesday evening of next week. The act repealing the act extending Desbrosses street, and the bill preventing individuals, and not being banking corporations, from doing business under names indicating that they are incorporated banks, or banking institutions were also ordered to a third reading.

The third of the Tilden-O'Conner bills for the punishment of official peculators was considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon. Gen. Spinola appeared before the committee, and urged them to so amend the fourth section that the city authorities may have the first right to prosecute the offender, and upon their failure, the Attorney General is to proceed as provided by the original draft of the bill. The committee, however, refused to make any amendment, and will report the bill favorably. The Senate Committee on Cities had under consideration to-day the House bill regulating the rate of interest at which the moneys of the New-York City Treasurer may be loaned to deposit banks. The original bill had no provision to limit the rate which the Mayor and Chamberlain might accept. The committee has amended the bill so as to require the banks to pay not less than three per cent., and will so report the bill to-morrow.

There was a large delegation of New-Yokers here to-night, among them Mark Lanigan and Harry Cunningham, in the liquor-dealers' interest, to fix the excise question; also, representatives of the Sheriff's bills, the Marine Court marshalls, the Fifth Avenue Pavement bills, Commissioner Disbecker is here also, and in connection with his presence I hear that Mayor Wickham has prepared charges against the Police Commissioners, and will forward them to the proper quarters as soon as the Governor has rendered a decision in the cases of the Fire Commissioners. In well-informed quarters it is also asserted here that Commissioner Van Nort has been promised by the Mayor a position on the Police Board, and that he is to have it at all hazards, Commissioner Disbecker to see Senator Woodin on this state of affairs.

The Senate Committee on Cities has decided to give a hearing on Tuesday next to parties interested in favor of or opposed to the Costigan bill.

THE DUANE STREET DISASTER.

THE DOORS OF ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS SHOULD SWING OUTWARD—NO LAW ON THE SUBJECT.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday continued the inquest in the cases of the persons killed by the disaster at St. Andrew's Church. Mr. Adams, the Superintendent of Buildings, stated that the inspectors of buildings in his department had examined all the churches in the City in January last and reported their stairways and exits as being in a safe condition. There was no law in reference to the manner in which church-doors shall swing, or of any public building, in fact, except those of our schools and theatres. The Board of Education, after the disaster in the Greenwich street public school about twenty years ago, adopted an ordinance directing that the doors of all public schools in this City should swing outward.

Mr. Lynch, one of the jurors, hoped that at the proper time the Coroner would call the attention of the City officials to the statement of Mr. Adams regarding the doors of public buildings. The doors of St. Andrew's Church were not, in his judgment, wide enough, and should be altered, no matter at what expense.

Thomas W. Adams, of the firm of Brown & Adams, testified that he was directed by Mr. Snook and Mr. Shaw, the day after the fire, to put in beams and girders for securing the walls, so that the insurance people would be able to get out their crockeryware; he was not told to do what he saw fit to secure the walls; his instructions were limited to the use of beams; if he had been allowed to use his own discretion, he would have thrown down the wall; the best evidence that this would not have endangered Sweeny's or any other house was, that the westerly wall did fall and did not fall on Sweeny's; the greater portion of the debris fell inward, while only the window lintels and about a third of the debris fell on the church; would have reasoned as he does now before the accident, because the walls were exposed to the full force of the wind from the North River; it was not until the day after the disaster that he and his partner received orders to use their own judgment with regard to securing the walls.

Deputy Coroner Marsh testified that Mary Anne Connors and Michael McCarthy were killed by the falling wall, and that Thomas Feeney, Catherine McGuinness, and Rose Ann McGlynn were trampled to death.

At 9 o'clock this morning the jury will deliberate on their verdict.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9.—Pursuant to a call of the Governor, the Legislature met in extra session to-day. The Governor's Message recommends the passage of a Revenue bill, general and specific appropriation bills, a temperance law, and fee, salary, and per diem bills. A resolution was adopted fixing the day of adjournment as Tuesday next.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

MORE STEPS TOWARD A NEW BUILDING—THE "SHERIFF'S BILL" AGAIN—THE USURY LAWS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Bar Association was held last night at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street, Mr. Charles W. Sandford, Vice-President, in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed the amount on hand to the credit of the general fund to be $19,095 35; library fund, $1,215 62; total, $20,310 97. Of this sum $11,000 are deposited with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; $9,000 with the United States Trust Company at interest; $225 97 in the Bank of America; $85 in checks and bills not deposited. The number of members is given at 651. The following candidates were elected members of the association: James B. Lockwood, Henry E. Woodward, Francis M. Jencks, John F. Baker, William Bloomfield, and Louis C. Waehner.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, Chairman of the Building Committee, reported that the committee, after having fully considered the subject of a new building for the use of the association, were of opinion that the sum of $100,000 was necessary to purchase suitable grounds and buildings. There were about $20,000 in the treasury, and the sale of the present building would realize about $40,000. This would leave an indebtedness of $40,000, to decrease which it was proposed to raise the sum of $25,000 by means of certificates united with donations. It was proposed to issue two forms of certificates. The holders of $500 certificates would be exempted from full annual dues ($40) for twenty years, and those possessing $250 certificates would be exempt from the annual dues of non-residents ($20) for a like period. These certificates could only be assigned to members of the association, and the mere holding or owning them would not give possessors the right to acquire or retain membership. In addition he, [Mr. Eaton,] for his own part, would suggest a $1,000 certificate which would perpetually exempt the holder or his assignees from the payment of dues. Whether these certificates should be taken by each of the 650 members in the association or by only fifty, the committee considered that the scheme would be equally successful financially. It was desirable that there should be a body of men committed to the interests of the association by this form of investment, and the committee saw no evils that could possibly result from it.

Mr. Nash moved that the forms of certificates be printed and sent to each member, with the notice of next meeting, in order to test the feeling of the association on the matter. The Building Committee did not feel like investing in real estate until the necessary funds were placed at their disposal.

Mr. Man said that the present was the proper season for the committee to take action, if it was to act at all. He believed that the association would not be backward in doing what they ought to do in procuring a new and suitable building. Some time ago the association was a power, and did a great deal, but lately they had not done much. For the past year they had done absolutely nothing, and if they did not advance they would ignobly fail. They should act at once, and authorize the Building Committee to procure a building, commodious and attractive, and in every way suited to the requirements of their important association. He was opposed to delaying for another month, and therefore proposed that the scheme of the Building Committee be accepted, and that the whole matter of raising money for procuring better accommodation be referred to them, with power to act, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

The amendment was seconded by ex-Judge Emott and adopted.

Mr. Orlando Stewart, who lobbied what was known as the Sheriffs' bill in Albany, wished to know what had been done by the committee appointed at the last meeting, as he understood that the association had placed itself on record as being opposed to the bill without knowing what the nature of the bill was.

Mr. Eaton said that he had not heard of the matter since it had been referred to the committee of which he was a member, but understood that the committee had been appointed on an erroneous statement of the nature of the bill. He had, however, been subjected to very great pressure in order to announce himself in favor of the bill, but declined to do so.

Mr. Stewart moved a reconsideration of the vote of last meeting, which was ruled out of order, whereupon he offered a resolution setting forth that the Bar Association was in favor of making the Sheriff the executive officer of all the courts of record.

Mr. Stetson seconded the resolution on the ground of delays in the transaction of business by the Marine Court Marshals.

Several members wished to know what this "Sheriff's bill" really was, and asked that the gentleman who so warmly advocated its merits [Mr. Stewart] should produce a copy of it, so that they might know what they were speaking about.

Mr. Stewart replied that it was simply a bill conforming the Marine Court to all other courts of record, the passage of which had been petitioned for by shippers, lawyers, and the general public.

Mr. Man proposed as an amendment to Mr. Stewart's motion, that in the judgment of the association all process of attachment and replevin, orders of arrest, and writs of execution issuing out of courts of record of this State or City, and to be executed within the City of New-York, except when the Sheriff is a party, should be executed by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. Mr. Man also proposed a resolution authorizing the committee appointed in connection with the subject to take the necessary action in carrying out the above amendment.

Mr. Stewart accepted the amendment and resolution of Mr. Man, which were adopted.

Mr. Stewart moved as an amendment to the by-laws that the names of all candidates for membership in the association shall be posted in the rooms of the association at least ten days before their names shall be voted on for such membership.

The matter was deferred until next meeting.

Mr. Charles Tracy offered the following amendment to the laws relating to usury:

AN ACT in relation to interest on notes and bills in certain cases.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Upon any promissory note or bill of exchange hereafter made or drawn for the payment of not less than $1,000 within six months after the date thereof, it shall be lawful to secure or take interest or discount at such rate or in such sum as shall be expressed therein, or otherwise agreed to by the maker or drawer thereof; provided, nevertheless, that the payment thereof be not secured in whole or in part by mortgage on real estate or chattels real.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Law, and the meeting adjourned.

ILLEGAL DETENTION BY THE POLICE.

CHARGES AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS REGARDING ARRESTS ON LONG ISLAND.

H. P. Averill, counsel for Levi Walling and Joseph E. Pray, submitted charges yesterday against the Police Commissioners to Mayor Wickham. The charges specify that the complainants Pray and Walling were arrested in Long Island City, on Saturday, Jan. 23, on suspicion of stealing a horse and gig belonging to William P. Beursel. A warrant for their arrest was issued by Justice Otterbourg, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the Sunday morning following, and Officer Richard Wright detailed to take charge of the case. Wright, on receiving the warrant, proceeded to Long Island City, and took the prisoners into custody, returning with them to New-York on the same day. On arriving in New-York the officer did not take Walling and Pray to a station-house or precinct, but carried them to the Inspector's Department at Police Head-quarters, where they were kept during the Monday and Tuesday following, with the knowledge and consent of the Police Commissioners, and contrary to section 52 of the City charter, which reads as follows:

> "Each member of the Police force, under the penalty of ten days' fine or dismissal from the force, at the discretion of the board, shall immediately, upon an arrest being made, convey in person the offender before the nearest sitting Magistrate, to be dealt with according to law. If the arrest is made during the hours that the Magistrate does not regularly hold court, or if the Magistrate is not holding court, such offender may be detained in a station-house or precinct until the next regular public sitting of the Magistrate, and no longer, and shall then be conveyed without delay before the magistrate, to be dealt with according to law. And it shall be the duty of the said board, from time to time, to provide suitable rules and regulations to prevent the undue detention of persons arrested, which rules and regulations shall be as operative and binding as if herein specially enacted, subject, however, to the order of the court committing the person so arrested."

The complaint further charges that while thus detained at Police Head-quarters for the purpose of enabling the Police to secure evidence against them, the prisoners were not allowed access to counsel, or opportunity to summon witnesses in their favor. During this alleged illegal detention, the complainants aver that they were subjected to "intimidation and threatening" by Officer Wright, Buersel, and another person not a member of the Police force, and were not, as the law expressly directs, "taken before the nearest sitting Magistrate," although Judge Otterbourg, who issued the warrant, was holding court on each of the days they were detained at Jefferson Market.

PRISON REFORM IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 9.—A Prison Reform Association was formed here to-day, with a list of officers comprising many of the leading citizens of this State. This is the first movement of the kind in Connecticut, and meets with encouragement in all sections. It is proposed to form local associations in nearly every town to work co-operatively with the Central Association.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

THE UNION PACIFIC COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY MEETING AT BOSTON YESTERDAY—THE DIRECTORY—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS—FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF THE YEAR—SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE ROAD—ITS REVENUE, LANDS, AND EXPENDITURES—THE CONTROVERSY WITH CONGRESS—A RECOMMENDATION OF A SIX PER CENT. DIVIDEND FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway was held in this city this morning. In spite of the report that an organized effort is to be made to supplant the Gould administration, everything was very quiet. The exhibit of the year's business, and the action to be taken, was quietly discussed, just as if the Boston Directors were not cognizant of any opposition movement, and from all that is heard it is tolerable safe to predict a quiet, harmonious meeting to-morrow, and the continuance of Gould's supremacy. The following gentlemen serve on the Board of Directors of the present year: Oliver Ames, John Duft, Elisha Atkins, Oliver Ames, (2): F. Jordan Dexter, E. H. Baker, and Benjamin E. Bates, of Boston; Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Charles T. Osborne, George S. Scott, Samuel M. Mills, James D. Smith, Joseph Richardson, G. M. Dodge, and John Sharp, of New-York. Of these it is expected that all except Mr. Dodge will serve in the board which is to be elected to-morrow. The list does not, of course, include the three Government Directors chosen by Congress. If Mr. Gould's ticket is as successful as its friends maintain, the fact will, in no small degree, be due to the excellent exhibit made by the annual report, of which the following is an abstract:

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The report bears date March 10, and begins with the following gratifying financial statement, showing that the operating expenses of the road are less than forty-five per cent. of gross earnings, and that the year's surplus earnings are equal to seven per cent. on the entire stock and bonds of the company:

Gross earnings during the year.........	$10,559,880 92
Expenses, including taxes................	4,652,314 95
Leaving as surplus of earnings.....	$5,707,565 17

In view of the hard times, which have caused so generally a falling off in the earnings of railways, the Directors congratulate the company on this exhibit, which shows what the future earning capacity will be when business is restored to a sound basis. The losses of the company are filling up with bona fide settles, the transcontinental trade steadily increasing, and the friendly relations established with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will greatly enhance the receipts the coming year. Compared with the previous year there has been an increase of gross earnings of $293,776 46, and a decrease in expenses of $390,897 41—certainly a most creditable record. Much valuable and expensive work has been done during the year. Eighty-four miles of track laid, a splendid equipment maintained, and unexampled regularity secured in running trains. In only one case during the past Winter connections have been missed. The important work of filling the temporary bridges throughout the line of embankment has been completed, ensuring an important saving in future expenses. The Directors refer, in passing, to the snow sheds and fences on the Rocky Mountain Division, and to the new rolling-mill at Laramie, now almost completed, by which a saving of over $120,000 a year in the expense of iron re-rolling is looked for. During the year the company have successfully funded $10,000,00 of income bonds, which matured on the 1st September into its new issue of sinking fund bonds. By this exchange the company makes an annual saving, in interest payments, of $40,000 per year. The sinking fund bonds now rank as one of the most popular, as they are certainly one of the soundest, investment securities dealt on the New-York Stock Exchange. While most other corporations have largely increased their bonded obligations, this company has pursued an opposite policy, having steadily reduced its land grant bonds during the year $678,000, and $2,000,000 since the road was built. The Land Department have also on hand $2,794,726 51 in land notes, drawing interest. During the year there were sold 236,229 acres of farming lands in the Platte Valley at an average of $4 65 per acre. The total number of acres sold up to the 1st of January was 1,085,548, realizing $4,944,365- There remain undisposed of 10,995,088 acres, a great deal of which is valuable mineral land, and the Directors think that they will sell at an average of $5 an acre. In this event, the aggregate from sales in this department, in addition to land-notes on hand, will be sufficient to retire not only the outstanding land-grant bonds, which is being done as rapidly as possible, but the sinking fund bonds, and the entire capital stock of the company at par. In Wyoming Territory the company own an area of coal fields larger than the entire anthracite region of Pennsylvania. These fields extend along the line of road for 400 miles, and cover at least 5,000,000 acres. The coal is of superior quality, especially useful for generating steam power, and for all manufacturing purposes.

THE CONTROVERSY WITH CONGRESS.

Since the road was opened for traffic in 1869, a variety of questions have arisen relative to the true construction of the acts of Congress, under which it was constructed. The company's position has been misconstrued and unjustly criticised by the public, for the corporation has ever intended to fulfill every obligation rightfully imposed on it by law. Most of these troublesome questions were temporary, and those not already satisfactorily disposed of are in a fair way of compromise between the Government and the company, or speedy and final adjudication by the courts. A statement of the controversy regarding the completion of the road is made, and Attorney General Evarts' opinion in 1868, that the road was then only partially or provisionally completed, is cited. The company had no alternative but to accept and act upon this resolution of the Government, which determined to retain in its own hands a portion of the subsidy bonds and the undelivered patents for the lands embraced in the land grants. This occasioned most serious financial embarrassments to the company, which led to negotiations resulting in an agreement by the terms of which the Government bonds withheld as above stated were delivered to the company, upon its depositing with the Government a like amount of its first mortgage bonds. On the 10th of April, 1869, Congress, acting on this opinion, authorized the President to appoint a "board of eminent citizens to examine and report upon the condition of, and what sums, if any, will be required to complete each of said roads, for the entire length thereof to the said terminus," as a first-class railroad, in compliance with the several acts relating to said roads; and the board of eminent citizens was appointed. After a careful personal examination, they reported Oct. 30, 1869, that an expenditure of $1,500,000 would be required to complete the road, as provided by the acts of Congress and the instructions of the Interior Department. In pursuance of this report the company proceeded to make the expenditure exacted, and when nearly the stated amount had been so expended, the Government elected to release to the Company the first mortgage bonds deposited with it as aforesaid, upon the bond of the corporation being given, conditioned for a full compliance with the law relative to the completion of the road, and to release one-half of the patents for lands retained by order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated Nov. 3, 1869, holding the remainder until the final completion of the road. The Government maintained the position that the road was not completed within the meaning of the acts of Congress until Oct. 1, 1874. In the meantime the company expended $3,596,75 79 in bringing the road up to the required standard, or about $2,000,000 more than the report of the board of eminent citizens required. After making this large expenditure the President of the corporation notified the Secretary of the Interior that in the opinion of the company the road was completed as contemplated by the acts of Congress, the report of the board of eminent citizens, and the order of his department, and a new commission appointed to re-examine the road and report thereon. (Said report is herewith submitted.) This commission has, therefore, decided that the road was completed as required by law by the report of the former commission, and to comply with the instructions of the Interior Department, Oct. 1, 1874, at a total cost of $115,214,587 79, as shown by the books of the company. That report was approved by the Government, and since such approval, and only since then, has the road been deemed and held to be completed. This action of the Government is highly important. It settled finally the question of the road's completion, removed the inhibition to the issuance of patents for the lands granted to the company, and left as the important question to be considered, From what time is the Government entitled to claim net earnings? The Directors think the five per cent. liability on the earnings of the road due to the Government by the act of 1862 is not now obligatory on the company, citing Judge Hunt's opinion as authority. At any rate, the Government can have no claim on the earnings of the company before the acknowledgment of its completion, as the act expressly so states. Feeling the importance of harmony in the relations of the Government and the company, and with a view to its establishment on a basis firm and enduring, a proposition was made by the latter to the former, a copy of which is appended. This proposition was not only favorably received by the President and his Cabinet, but was very generally approved by the public, and there is no doubt that had sufficient time remained after its submission, and before the adjournment of Congress, that that body would have given it the sanction of a definite law. The proposition will be brought to the attention of Congress at its next session by the Government, and will lead to a definite and final settlement of all controversy between the Government and the company. The offer of the company is more liberal than a strict construction of the acts of 1862 and 1864 would seem to require, but it defines with exactness the relations of the Government and the company—the great point to be gained.

The report concludes with recommending a dividend of six per cent. for the coming year, as the profits are sure to be large now that the difficulties of the road seem to be over.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held to-day, Mayor Stokley presiding. The annual report, already published, was read and adopted. The Investigating Committee to inquire into the affairs of the company, which was appointed last October, made a report submitting the following resolutions of instructions to the Directors:

Resolved, That the policy of the company hereafter in its relations to other companies now controlled by it shall be, in all cases where it is important for the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, either to consolidate or effect leases on just terms to both parties, giving preference to the plan so successfully adopted in many instances by your company or leasing roads to be worked at cost, thereby avoiding many complications, and further relieving your treasury from the necessity of holding large amounts of securities which they are now compelled to keep in order to retain control of the roads, thus at once releasing securities which should be applied as hereafter recommended; that the Directors be and they are hereby instructed to conform rigidly to the provisions of the consolidated mortgage by appropriating the proceeds of such securities as are available for sale to the payment of all betterments, improvements, and real estate purchases, for the benefit of the mortgaged premises.

That the directors shall, from time to time, sell such available securities as may not be required to pay for betterments, &c., as above, the proceeds whereof shall be invested in the bonds of the company that they may be canceled, and the remaining securities the sooner released from the lien of the mortgages.

That in our opinion the policy above established will render unnecessary any further issue of bonds under the mortgage without the formal approval of the stockholders first had and obtained, except the £5,000,000 already issued, or arranged to be issued, and the bonds appropriated under the mortgage to pay off existing bonds as they may mature; and,

Whereas, The interests of your company may be unfavorably affected by the presence of other stockholders in the Pennsylvania Company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the Directors to adopt such measures as will, in their judgment, secure the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the absolute and exclusive control of the policy of the Pennsylvania Company.

A series of resolutions, presented by Mr. Milliken were then, after debate, adopted, including the following:

Resolved, That the said report and resolutions annexed thereto be, and the same are hereby referred to the incoming Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with instructions to carry out such of the said resolutions, in whole or in part, as in their judgment shall be for the best interest of the stockholders.

A proposition to declare dividends quarterly, instead of semi-annually, was referred to the Board of Directors to determine upon the legality of such change. Adjourned.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN ROAD.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS CALLED TO CONSIDER CERTAIN PROPOSITIONS.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 9.—A call was issued to-day for a meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for May 12 to consider measures for the financial relief of the company. The following propositions are recommended:

First—An increase of the common capital stock $5,000,000; or

Second—An increase of the preferred capital stock $5,000,000; or

Third—Making cash assessments on the present capital stock of a sum sufficient to liquidate the floating debt and the past due coupons of the company.

THE CLIMATE AND THE CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you ask the question in your edition of this morning as to the number of days this Winter during which careful guardians have been able to send out young children for open-air exercise, I venture to answer it, for one. There have been, I think, not more than six days during this entire season in which our little girl of four years has not been out for one long walk, and but few more in which she has not been out for two. During all the time she has not had one day of sickness, and but one cold. I should add, however, that at no time, indoors or out, has she worn a white cotton dress, or white, stiffly-starched skirt, cotton stockings, or thin boots. At no time has she dispensed with her cold, sponge-bath in the morning or her red flannel underclothing by day and night. She has had her bread and milk, and only that, every night at the same time for her supper, and been fast asleep for twelve good hours at 7:15. Rain, snow, and mud do not hurt a child who is protected as well as any adult, provided it is not rendered liable to disease by improper and irregular food and clothing, too much excitement, too little sleep.

Because I think you also hold this doctrine, in spite of your editorial this morning implying that it is impossible for American children to have sufficient fresh air, and that we are helpless victims of our climate, I venture thus to bring to your notice one small item of statistics for this hard Winter of 1874-5. H.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 8, 1875.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT FROM A RAILROAD COMPANY.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—A defalcation of about $20,000, divided between the ticket and freight offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Zanesville, Ohio, is now undergoing examination by the auditor of the Ohio division of that company. A young man named Howard handled the funds of both departments, but thus far he has been unable to account for the discrepancy.

TEE TALK OF THE DAY.

Among story readers the universal subject for discussion is the remarkable career of the Discarded Wife, who figures in the *New-York Weekly's* latest and best serial, "Thrown on the World."—*Exchange.*

LEAKY ROOFS

Made water-tight, *or no charge.* Send postal card to NEW-YORK SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, No. 6 Cedar street, New-York.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT. CASH ASSETS, $72,446,970 06, DEC. 31, 1874.—THIS COMPANY, THE OLDEST PURELY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE LARGEST INSTITUTION OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD, CONTINUES TO ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE UPON SELECTED LIVES AND TO INVEST ITS FUNDS AS OCCASION OFFERS IN BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY IN THIS CITY AND STATE. APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE MAY BE MADE TO THE COMPANY DIRECT, OR TO ANY OF ITS AGENTS. APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS MAY BE MADE AT ITS OFFICE, WHERE BLANKS WILL BE FURNISHED AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION GIVEN TO APPLICANTS.

BROADWAY AND LIBERTY STREET.

FEB. 20, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

LETTER FROM DANIEL HUNTINGTON, THE ARTIST, No. 49 East 20th st., on the HEALTH LIFT: "I have tried the HEALTH LIFT (as administered by DR. HOLBROOK) for over a year, and with great benefit. It rests you when weary, quiets and refreshes the overworked brain, remedies wakefulness, aids digestion, and tends to give elasticity of spirits. I work with more pleasure, and gain steadily in vigor. I can commend it heartily to those who are suffering from nervous prostration, wakefulness, and depression. Yours truly, DANIEL HUNTINGTON.

Elegant rooms for ladies, gentlemen, and children, No. 180 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts. Visitors always welcome.

References, by permission: Cyrus W. Field, Prof. S. S. Packard, (Packard's Business College,) Rev. Father Hecker, Rev. Dr. Haight, (of Trinity Church,) Rev. Father Preston, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, &c. &c.—*Advertisement.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,

A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.

For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Leaky Roofs

Made water-tight, *or no charge.* Send postal-card to NEW-YORK SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, No. 6 Cedar st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

RID YOURSELF OF THE DISCOMFORT and Danger attending a Cold, by using Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old established Curative for Coughs, Sore Throat, and Pulmonary Affections.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:
LIFE IN CHICAGO; A SOUTHERN MAN ON GEN. SHERMAN.
A SPANISH BULL FIGHT; LENT IN ITALY.
WHAT BECAME OF KOSCIUSKO'S ESTATE.
A GEORGIA REPUBLICAN ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.
TRAVELS IN THE FAR EAST; THE COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
GROWTH OF PLANTS; FERTILIZERS; GRAIN vs. DAIRY FARMING.
WESTERN NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB; NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years, with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England. Wholesale Agents, H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in consumption? If so, use "WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Heart Disease!—In organic or functional heart derangements, I consider Dr. Campbell's HEART REGULATOR the "supreme palliative," if not the radical cure.—Prof. W. H. Burnham, M. D., No. 104 6th av. Depot, No. 66 Fulton st., New-York. Price $2, expressed to any address.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.
Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

Xtraordinary Cures of Coughs and Colds result from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the choicest perfumes of nature.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday, March 6, 1875, ALEXANDER B. ALLAIRE, in the 88th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence at White Plains, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Harlem Railroad trains leave Grand Central Depot at 8:30 and 9:15 A. M. Remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

BILLINGS.—Of consumption, on the morning of the 8th inst., at his residence, No. 240 West 34th st., DANIEL BILLINGS, in the 58th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Fourth Day, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, on 27th st., near 6th av.

☞ Orange County and Michigan papers please copy.

BAYARD.—On Tuesday, March 9, WILLIAM BAYARD, in the 87th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRISTER.—On Monday, March 8, ANNABELLA RANDALL, daughter of Joseph F. and Isabella M. Brister, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, Maple, near Pine st., Lafayette, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUCKHOUT.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, March 9, 1875, CHARLOTTE EVELINE, wife of the late Jacob Buckhout, in the 68th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CHANDLER.—At South Orange, N. J., on Sunday, March 7, 1875, WILLIAM JESSUP, aged 14 months, only child of Dr. William J. and Jennie M. Chandler.

Funeral on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 11:30 A. M.

DEMAREST.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, March 8, JASPER DEMAREST, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence on Essex st., Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Chambers st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOOS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 9, 1875, in the 27th year of his age, ANDREW J., youngest son of the late Henry Foos.

Relatives, friends, members of Orient Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M., and Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the late residence of his brother-in-law, I. M. Bon, No. 217 Clermont av., on Thursday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRAY.—On Tuesday, March 9, JOHN BENDIX GRAY, only son of William H. and Mary L. Gray, aged 5 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, Gen. John E. Bendix, No. 64 Jane st., on Thursday, March 11, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

HALL.—On Sunday evening, March 7, EDWIN K. HALL, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends of the family and members of Daniel Carpenter Lodge, No. 645, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., Thursday, March 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HANNAH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 7, MARY G., daughter of the late John Hannah, of New-York.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, B. L. Hannah, No. 273 Ryerson st., on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

HOOKER.—On Sunday, March 7, MARTHA HAZZARD, wife of T. M. Hooker, and daughter of the late John H. Howland.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, March 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 116 East 27th st.

LEE.—At Salina, Kan., on Friday, March 5, JOSEPH T., eldest son of Joseph and Deborah Lee, aged 23 years, 11 months, and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 173 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 11, at 1:30 P. M.

LEONARD.—At Flushing, Tuesday, March 9, S. OSCAR LEONARD, son of William and the late Phebe Leonard, in the 28th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Thursday, 2:30 P. M., from the M. E. Church, Flushing.

MANGELS.—On Saturday, March 6, after a lingering illness, A. M. DOROTHEA, the beloved wife of William C. F. Mangels, and daughter of J. H. and M. D. Wolters, aged 29 years and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 27 Perry street, on Wednesday, March 10, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Green Wood for interment.

PERRY.—N. PERRY, Jr., son of Hon. Nehemiah Perry, Mayor of the City of Newark, N. J., March 5, of pneumonia, aged 34 years.

Funeral services at South Park Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Relatives and intimate friends will meet at his late residence, No. 1,002 Broad st., Newark, at 1 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 9, of pneumonia, AMELIA E., only child of Henry D. and Mary E. Peck, aged 10 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, John M. Hicks, No. 251 Washington st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 11, at 2:30 P. M.

PLATT.—At Brooklyn, March 8, 1875, of diphtheria, JULIA L., daughter of William O. and Julia C. Platt, aged 2 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 207 Penn st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ROSE.—At South Amboy, N. J., on Monday, March 8, 1875, in the 30th year of her age, LIZZIE, wife of Charles P. Rose and daughter of William and Margaret Frost.

Funeral Wednesday, March 10, 1875, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 10:10 A. M. train from Pennsylvania depot.

RUSHMORE.—At Westbury, Long Island, on First day, Third month, 7th, 1875, ISAAC RUSHMORE, in the 87th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, on Fourth day, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock train from Hunter's Point at Westbury depot.

STRONG.—In this City, March 9, ISABEL PATCHEN, youngest daughter of Marion A. and the late Samuel Strong.

The remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 206 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE MODEL SUNDAY PAPER.—*Boston Globe.*
IT HAS NO EQUAL.—*Newburg Journal.*

We take great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for a new story from the pen of MR. WILLIAM BLACK, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," "Kilmeny," "In Silk Attire," "Love or Marriage," "The Monarch of Mincing Lane," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and other popular novels. It will be written exclusively for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *and we shall begin its publication early in April. It will be completed in three numbers.*

We are also completing arrangements with MR. THOMAS HARDY, *author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story, to be written exclusively for this paper. It will probably be commenced in* THE TIMES *in the beginning of May.* MR. R. D. BLACKMORE, *author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of* THE TIMES *during the coming Summer.*

THE TIMES of Sunday next will contain even more than its usual variety of entertaining matter. It will be brimful of original sketches and tales, selections from the latest magazines, letters from THE TIMES staff of home and foreign correspondents, and the fullest local reports of City and suburban events. It is unquestionably the best Family Paper ever printed.

ITS CIRCULATION IS CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.

NOTICE—RAPID TRANSIT NOW ATTAINABLE.

The attention of citizens of New-York and of the suburban towns on the Hudson, Harlem, and New-Haven Railroad lines is invited to the following statement of facts as of special interest to them:

First—Full legal authority has recently been conferred upon the Metropolitan Transit Company to build an Elevated Railroad, with two tracks, from the Grand Central Depot to Bowling Green, by the best or most direct route and on improved plans, at a fixed and moderate cost. It can be constructed in from six to twelve months, and convey passengers comfortably, safely, and surely between those points within fifteen minutes' transit time.

Second—A committee of citizens, after months of thorough investigation and careful preparation, with the aid of eminent legal and engineering counsel, are now ready to offer an HONEST, SAFE, and PRACTICABLE mechanical and financial method of utilizing the vested rights above referred to, in a popular and impartial manner, through the medium of public subscriptions. Investors in it cannot only secure the transit facilities desired, but will make an excellent investment, its estimated receipts showing margin for ten per cent. dividends.

Third—Subscribers, before their money can be used, are to choose the Directors and officers from their own number to supervise the enterprise, as a guarantee against private or speculative combinations.

Citizens who are ready to invest in "rapid transit" on above basis, when the foregoing facts are substantiated, are requested to communicate at once, by mail, stating name, address, and probable amount, directed to the SUBSCRIPTION COMMITTEE OF METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Documentary proofs and information will be sent in reply, with a view to an early decision.

Friends of this grand object and public necessity will be surprised to see how easily and quickly this long-vexed problem can be solved by their liberal and prompt response.

By order of Committee,
FRED. B. FISKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

BRONCHINE,

A specific for the cure of
BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, AND CHRONIC AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.
Prepared by the Relief Manufacturing Company, No. 46 Beaver st., New-York.
Approved by citizens exceptionally well known.

The following are some of the many testimonials in our possession:

No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to others as to the efficacy of your cough or cold medicine; I have tried it repeatedly in my family, and recommended it frequently to my friends, and so far as I have any knowledge the result has uniformly been a success. Yours very truly,
THOMAS W. PEARSALL.

OFFICE OF RECEIVERS OF NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, No. 111 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1874.

Relief Manufacturing Company:

GENTLEMEN: I deem it my duty to you and to others who may be troubled with affections of the throat, to say that I have been greatly relieved from a troublesome annoyance which has affected my utterance for nearly two years, by the use of the remedy which you kindly gave me, and which is called "BRONCHINE." I am quite sure that it would not have been possible for me to have spoken almost continuously, as I have done during my recent canvass for Congress, but for this remedy, which I used daily; and, now being relieved from the necessity of overtaxing my voice, I have no doubt of being able soon to report an entire cure of the affection which has given me so much inconvenience. I have always had a great prejudice against all remedies not directly prescribed by a physician, but in this case my scruples are all gone, and I cannot hesitate to bear testimony to the value in my case of this preparation. Truly yours,
ABRAM S. HEWITT.

No. 27 WEST 22D ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: Your "BRONCHINE" has on two different occasions cured me of a most distressing cough, and I have great pleasure in saying I find it much more efficacious than any cough mixture I have ever used.
Yours truly,
JULIUS CATLIN, JR.

No. 33 WEST 19TH ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to say that I have used your "BRONCHINE" in my family with the most gratifying results. I have also to certify of its curative power in behalf of many of my friends. It is an invaluable medicine, and should be within reach of those suffering from coughs or bronchitis. I consider you would do wrong in withholding it from the public.
L. R. JEROME.

For sale by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.; GEORGE J. WENCK, No. 381 6th av. and Gilsey House; F. HAAS, 21st st. and 4th av.; A. HUDNUT, *Herald* Building; DITMAN & CO., Astor House, and by druggists generally.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS of the Green-wood Cemetery to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees, will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY,
Secretary and Controller.

THE ELEMENTS OF DISEASE ANNIHILATED.—The bodily secretions, if vitiated, develop acids, which enter the circulation and produce gout, rheumatism, and gravel. MILK OF MAGNESIA annihilates these elements of disease, and prevents their development. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 13, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 4 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 7 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1875.

TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION, REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS.
THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK
FOR 1875.

A Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the Civilized World. Hand-book for Politicians and Merchants. By F. MARTIN. Crown 8vo, $3 50.

THE NEW NOVEL.
THE HARBOUR BAR.
A Tale of Scottish Life. 12mo, paper, $1.

The author has many of the qualifications of a novelist. A keen eye for the picturesque and a power of close observation are indicated in this very life-like picture of fisher-life on the north-east coast of Scotland.—*Athenæum* (London).

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 21 Astor place, New-York.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA," BY C. WELS—VERY effective arrangement of the best airs in Lecocq's charming Opera Bouffe. 75c.; also "Girofle" waltz, Strauss, 75c.; galop, redowa, and lancers, 40c. ea.; "Mme. Angot," Wels. 75c.; "Du und Du" waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Fledermaus" quadrille and polka, Struss, 40c. ea.; "Awfully Jolly" galop, Aronson, 40c. "Jack's Farewell," 35c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 9, 1875.

COTTON—The market has been dull and lower. Early deliveries have been attracting very little attention, though prices have been reduced fully ⅛c. ℘ ℔. Shippers have been reluctant to operate to any considerable extent. Liverpool advices have been unfavorable. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 392 bales, (of which 137 bales were on last evening,) including 17 bales to shippers, 219 bales to spinners, and 66 bales to speculators....There has been a much less confident demand for forward delivery, and prices have been quoted 1-16c.@3-16c. ℘ ℔. lower, influenced by the adverse reports from Liverpool, especially as to Cotton for arrival, which led to more liberal offerings, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last, of 18,100 bales (of which 2,900 bales were on last evening, and 15,200 bales to-day,) with 1,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16¾c.@16 9-32c.; April at 16 9-16c.; May at 16 15-16c.; June at 17¼c.@17 9-32c.; July at 17½c.; August at 17 21-32c.; September at 17⅛c.; October at 16⅝c.@16 11-16c.; November at 16⅜c.@16 7-16c.; and December 16 7-16c.@16½c. ℘ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,277 bales, including 1,655 bales by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 11,927 bales, against 10,865 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 33,651 bales, against 39,626 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,012,707 bales, against 3,191,839 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 9,352 bales; to the Continent, 13,833 bales. Stock in New-York, 184,241 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 746,162 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—An improved demand has been reported for State and Western Flour, in good part for export, at generally firmer prices. Desirable lines of shipping Extras have been offered less freely at the ruling figures. Minnesota product has been quoted 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. higher, as to asking rates, and City Mill stock also held more confidently, thus tending to check operations. Good to choice Superfine stock has been more sought after at very full quotations. No. 2 stock has attracted less attention and the poorer qualities have been difficult to place. Trade and Family Extras have been in fair jobbing demand at current prices, with holders evincing less urgency in their offerings of most kinds. The sales since our last have been 23,450 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 65@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 65@$4 85; inferior to very good extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 15; poor to very good Round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 80; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock at $5 25@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 25@$6 50; Western White do. extras, $5 50@$7 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 25@$7 50; extra Genesee, $5 25@$6 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 16,100 bbls. shipping stock in great part City Mill and Minnesota product, within our range....A moderate jobbing trade has been reported in Southern Flour, which has been quoted steady in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,040 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 95@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $4 80@$5 10 for Superfine, ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair demand within the range of $3 50@$4 45 for very poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 85@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 900 bbls., including 500 bbls. Brandywine.... Corn-meal, in sacks, has been selling in lots to a limited extent at from $1 35@$1 80 ℘ 100 ℔....Oat-meal continues in very moderate demand within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ℘ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been very quiet within the range of $2 50@$2 90 ℘ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—More activity has been reported in Spring Wheat, with prices quoted stronger, the dealings in No. 2 showing an improvement of ½c.@1c., and in the better qualities of No. 1 of 1c.@2c. a bushel, on much lighter offerings. The demand has been mostly for export account, and for No. 2 in store and afloat; No. 1 has been in most request for milling purposes, at the ruling figures. Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after at about steady rates, with business, however, mostly in car stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 121,000 bushels at $1 16@$1 22 for inferior to very choice No. 1 Spring, mostly at $1 20@$1 22 for very good to very choice Minnesota, car stock, afloat; $1 14@$1 16 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 16 for prime, afloat, with $1 14 reported bid for do., in store; $1 11@$1 14 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 11@$1 12 for stock in store, closing at $1 12 for strictly prime, in store; $1 12@$1 14½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 12 for stock in store; $1 08@$1 11 for No. 3 Spring; $1 26@$1 26½ for Amber Western; $1 22@$1 25 for fair to about prime Red do.; $1 25@$1 34 (nominally) for poor to choice White Western, ℘ bushel....New Corn has been fairly active, opening at a shade easier prices, but closing more firmly. The demand has been, in good part, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at 83c.@84c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, afloat, mainly at 84c. for prime, which was the closing quotation; 84c.@84½c. for new Yellow Western, and 84c. for new White do. Old Mixed Corn has been in some request, and bids have been reported for prime, in store, with 90c. asked; no transactions....Rye has been in better demand for export, and quoted firm, with sales reported of 8,500 bushels prime Canada, in bond, at 90c., and odd car lots of State within the range of 92c.@95c. For forward delivery some inquiry has been noted, on export account, for prime Canada, in bond, on the basis of about 90c. for May options....Barley has been quoted stronger in price, with prime stock offered less freely and in more demand; sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels prime to choice Canada West at $1 30@$1 31½; 1,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 10 ℘ bushel....Barley-malt has been quoted steady, but not in much demand; 4,500 bushels State were sold, partly at $1 30 for two-rowed and $1 40 for four-rowed, on time....Canada Peas quiet, but firm; last sales reported at $1 10, in bond. ....Oats have been in moderate request, on local trade account, at about steady rates, with sales reported of 35,000 bushels, at 66c.@68½c. for inferior to prime Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for ordinary to prime White do.; 68½c.@69c. for White State; 67½c.@68c. for Mixed State, and 66½c.@67½c., chiefly at 67½c., for Black State, ℘ bushel....Feed has been in demand, in a jobbing way, at steady rates, ranging from $23@$31 for poor to very choice, ℘ ton....A fair inquiry has been noted for Bale Hay, at firm prices, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@75c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1; Clover, 60c.@70c.; Rye Straw has been salable and steady, within the range of from 55c.@80c.; Oat at 45c.@65c. ℘ 100 ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady at $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained, but has been rather quiet. Sales, 275 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30@$2 40 ℘ 280 ℔., and 1,000 bbls. strained, to arrive, on private terms....Of Tar, 40 bbls. Washington sold at $2 12½ ℘ bbl....City Pitch in some request at $2 25 ℘ bbl. delivered....Spirits Turpentine dull, with merchantable quoted at 36c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been quiet but stiffly held. Crude Sperm has been in more demand and quoted stronger in price. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been quoted firm, on a fair jobbing inquiry. Linseed has been in light request at former rates. Cotton-seed and Menhaden Oils scarce and inactive at our quotations. Most other kinds slow of sale, within our range. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@72½c.; Unbleached Whale, 72½c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@77½c.; Crude Sperm, $1 85@$1 88; Unbleached Sperm, $2 05@$2 10; Bleached do., $2 10@$2 15; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 15 for good to choice, and 85c.@$1 for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil from 74c.@75c. in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@47½c.; Yellow do., 53c.@56c.; White do., 60c.@63c.; Paraffine, 20c.@26c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 75c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13.

PETROLEUM—Has been more sought after and quoted firmer....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7½c.@7⅝c. on rather more inquiry....Of Refined, sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 bbls. for early delivery at 14⅜c.; 4,000 bbls., March options, at 15c., and 1,500 bbls., deliverable by April 10, at 15c. ℘ gallon....Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted for early delivery at 14⅝c.@14¾c....Refined, in cases, 20c.@20½c....City Naphtha, 10c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather quiet but held with more firmness. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 190 bbls. New Western Mess at $19 30@$19 37½; with Prime Mess quoted at $18; and 25 bbls. Extra Prime on private terms; quoted at $14 50@$15. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 750 bbls., April options, at $19 30; and 500 bbls., May, at $19 50, with March quoted at $19 20@$19 25 ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in very moderate request at 8c.@8¼c. for City, and 8¼c. for Western, showing a lower range....Cut-meats have been quoted firm, with a good demand noted for City, chiefly for Pickled Bellies, in bulk. Western dull. Sales have been reported of 1,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.; 3,000 Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@11c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8⅞c.@9c.; and Smoked Hams at 12¾c.@13c.; 30,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9¾c.@10¼c. for 17 ℔s. average to very light averages; 25 bxs. Rib Bellies on private terms; quoted at 10½c. for 12 ℔. averages; with Western Dry-salted Shoulders quoted, in boxes, at 7⅜c.@7½c.; Western Dry-salted Hams at 10¼c.@11c.; and Pickled Shoulders, in tierces, at 10⅜c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔....Bacon has been in light stock and wanted; quoted strong in price; sales, 175 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½c.@10¾c., the latter rate for small lots; 100 bxs. Western Long Clear, on private terms; quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; and 75 bxs. Short Clear at 11c., with Long and Short Clear quoted at 10⅞c. bid....Lard has been comparatively tame, as to actual dealings, opening rather weaker, but closing much more firmly, with a better inquiry noted toward the close for forward delivery; sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 tcs. Western Steam, about fair to strictly prime, in lots, at from 13¾c.@13⅞c.; 50 tcs. City at 13¾c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 13⅛c., with Refined quoted at 13⅝c.@14⅛c.; and Western at 14⅛c.@14¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., March options, at 13⅞c.@13 13-16c., closing at 13 13-16c.; 500 tcs., April, at 13 15-16c., closing at 13⅞c.; 250 tcs., June, at 14c., closing at 14 1-16c., with May options quoted at 13 15-16c.@14c. ℘ ℔....A light trade has been reported in Beef, wholly in a jobbing way, within the previous range. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $35 for City Extra do., ℘ tierce. Beef Hams in moderate demand at $19@$22 for good to choice....Butter and Cheese quoted essentially as in our last....Eggs in rather less demand, and quoted at 32c.@35c. for fair to choice fresh, on freer offerings.

SUGARS—The movement in Raw has been quite extensive to-day, but, under more urgent offerings of stock, the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers, though quotations have not been altered. The demand has been almost wholly from refiners. Sales have been made to-day of 2,476 hhds., 2,775 bxs., and 160 bags, including 1,477 hhds. new crop Refining Cuba, chiefly at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for scant fair to about strict fair; 205 hhds. new crop Refining Porto Rico at 7 13-16c.; 229 hhds. and 45 bxs. new crop Centrifugal at 9c.; 930 bxs. do. at 8⅞c., 1,700 bxs. old crop do. at 8⅞c., 160 bags Mexican at 7¾c., 100 bxs. Clayed (No. 12½) at 8½c., and 565 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c. ℘ ℔; and last evening, 279 hhds. new crop Centrifugal at 8⅞c.; 341 bxs. do. at 8⅞c.; 141 hhds. fair Refining Cuba at 7¾c., and 6,000 bags Pernambuco at 7⅞c. And recently, (but not previously made public,) 350 hhds. new crop Centrifugal at 9c. ℘ ℔. We quote fair Refining weak at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9c.; Manila bags, 8c.@8¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 4¾c. ℘ ℔. Refined, Sugars have been in rather less demand, and quoted less firm, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c. Powdered at 8⅜c. Granulated at 10⅜c., A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been more active and quoted higher, with sales reported of 550 bbls., in lots, at $1 11@$1 12, closing at $1 12 ℘ gallon. And of Alcohol, 1,000 bbls. sold for export at 46c. ℘ gallon, in bond.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quiet since our last. The inquiry for berth room has been less urgent, with rates quoted essentially as before. The offerings were mostly of Grain, Flour, and Provisions, the demand for room for Cotton having been light. The chartering business was very tame in nearly all lines; rates were quoted about steady. Tonnage for Grain was more sought after, but the bids were not satisfactory, and but little progress was made in negotiations. Petroleum tonnage was not in much request. Market otherwise without notable changes....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 2,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ℘ bbl., and 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7d. ℘ bushel; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d. ℘ bushel, which rates were reported bid subsequently, with 7¼d.@7¾d. asked; 250 pks. Seed on private terms; 400 pks. Provisions at 30s. ℘ ton; and 500 bbls. Apples at 4s. ℘ bbl....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ℘ bbl., and 8,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 8½d. ℘ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d.@7¾d. ℘ bushel; 75 tcs. Beef at 6s. ℘ tierce, and 550 pks. Provisions at 30s.@32s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,500 pks. Lard, &c., on private terms, quoted at 40s. ℘ ton; also a British bark, 920 tons, (at Sandy Hook for orders,) with about 6,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ℘ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 pks. Lard, &c., 400 pks. Tobacco, and 1,500 bxs. Starch, on private terms....For Smyrna, and back to New-York, an American bark, 464 tons, with general cargo, reported at about $8,000....For Constantinople, some demand was reported for tonnage for Petroleum, in cases, quoted at 33c.@35c., with the last charter reported of an Italian brig, hence, with about 11,000 cases, at the inside rate, closed a few days since....For Montevideo and orders, some further inquiry was reported for tonnage for Flour from this port, on the basis of yesterday's quotations, the printed report of which should have included (as written) the option of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo at $1 05 ℘ bbl....For the River Platte, the last charter for Flour from Baltimore was of an American bark, 490 tons, at $1 15 ℘ bbl....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported on private terms, and another with do., from Savannah, at $6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited; priced higher; No. 1 Spring, 91½c.; No. 2 do., 86⅞c., spot; 88¼c., Apri.; 91½c., May; No. 3 do., 83½c.@84c.; Rejected, 79c. Corn in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 63½c., spot; 64½c. bid, April; 70⅞c. bid, May; Rejected, 61½c.@62c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 52⅞c. bid, spot; 52⅞c.@53c., April; Rejected, 50c. Rye—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 97c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 06, spot; $1 02@$1 02¼, April. Seeds quiet and weak. Dressed Hogs in good demand; Heavy, $8@$8 25; Light, $7 60@$7 70. Pork steady at $18 17½@$18 20, spot; $18 30@$18 32½, April; $18 60@$18 62½, May. Lard firm, in fair demand at $13 20@$13 22½, spot; $13 32½@$13 35, April; $13 52½@$13 55, May. Whisky in good demand; $1 09 bid. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 99,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer. Oats unchanged. Pork higher at $18 40, April; $18 67½, May. Lard firmer at $13 35, April.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9.—Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 9,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 9,500 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 400 bbls. Wheat inactive; asking rates nominally unchanged. Corn in fair demand and lower on the track; sales of 3,000 bushels new in store at 78c.; 7 cars new on the track at 77c. Oats retailing at 63c. Rye inactive. Barley quiet; sale of 1 car Canadian at $1 30, in store. Seeds quiet. Pork steady at $19 50. Lard, 14c. Dressed Hogs, $8 25@$9. Highwines—None offered; market bare.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 9.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; and $6 75 for double extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17; extra White Michigan, $1 30@$1 33. Corn steady at 87c. Barley quiet; the stock held in bond here is 189,786 bushels; prime Canada offered at $1 22@$1 25. Corn-meal—$34 for bolted, and $33 50 for unbolted ℘ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; and Middlings, $30 ℘ ton.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.—Cotton heavy; Middling, 15⅝c.; some sales ⅛c. lower; net receipts, 4,679 bales; gross, 5,150 bales; exports to France, 3,910 bales; to the Continent, 7,895 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 246,614 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 9.—Spirits Turpentine quiet and nominally 33c. Resin quiet; nominally $1 60 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard, and $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9.—Cattle—Receipts today 2,890 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,596 head, or 388 cars, against 304 cars for the same time last week, and 224 cars for the same time last year. The market was slow with few offerings; prices ⅛c.@¼c. advance on last week; quality of offerings better than that of last week; 900 head were disposed of; sales of 600 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 930 to 1,457 ℔., at $5 20@$7 06; 200 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 854 to 1,083 ℔., at $4 50@$5 70; 100 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,240 to 1,356 ℔., at $6@$6 70. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 6,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,000 head, against 11,100 head for the same time last week, and 3,200 head for the same time last year; the market opened Monday at a shade advance on last week's prices; sales, 1,200 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 84, 90, and 105 ℔., at $5 45, $6 30, and $6 87½; the market today, owing to unfavorable reports from the East, declined ¼c.; about 1,800 head were disposed of; sales, 1,200 head Western Sheep, ranging from 80 to 105 ℔., at $5 50@$6 75; 600 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 90 to 92 ℔., at $5 75@$6; Hogs. Receipts to-day, 3,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,300 head against 5,600 head for the same time last week, and 10,300 head for the same time last year; 1,200 head were disposed of; thus far this week the supply was about equal to the demand; Yorkers, $6 70@$7; heavy Hogs holding, $7 50@$7 75; few offering; demand light; 3 cars remaining unsold of common quality.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Cattle steady; more active receipts, 2,800 head; sales of Stockers and Butchers' at $3@$4 75; ordinary to extra shipping, $5@$6 75; choice Steers, $6; shipments, 1,400 head. Live Hogs dull and weak; 10c.@15c. lower all around, closing weak; receipts, 13,000 head; sales at $6@$7 25 for common to choice; shipments, 3,800 head. Sheep firm; more active; a shade higher; receipts, 1,300 head; sales at $3 75@$6 70; sales chiefly at $4 75@$5 50.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 9.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 458 head; buyers not numerous; offerings a mixture of good and medium grades; no improvement in prices; trade quiet; sales of choice at $10 75; extra, $9 75@$10 50; first quality, $8 75@$9 50; second do., $7@$8 50; third do., $5 50@$6 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,353 head; the few flocks offered were sold at rather firmer figures; supply light; sales in lots at $3@$4 each; extra, $4 25@$7; fancy Sheep, 8c.@8¼c. ℘ ℔.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 9—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 24¾.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½ ℘ cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £4,000. Erie Railway Shares, 24½@24¼.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 27½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier and prices have declined a fraction. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable in March, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the three days have been 27,000 quarters, all of which were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 8s. 3d.@8s. 9d. ℘ cental for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 1d.@9s. 3d. for Red Winter. Corn, 33s. 3d.@33s. 9d. ℘ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 46s. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,200 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm. Provisions—Beef, 77s. 6d. ℘ tierce for new Mess. Lard, 61s. ℘ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 39s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, March 9—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 58s.; Common Resin, 5s. 9d.@6d. ℘ cwt.; Linseed Oil, 25s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange was fair, and business was transacted as follows:

William Kennelly, by order of the Executors of the estate of Michael O'Donohue, deceased, sold the five-story brick house (with two stores) and lot, 30 by 96.5 by 26.8 by 83.5, Nos. 577 and 577½ Grand street, south side, between Madison and Corlears streets, for $13,650, to Thomas O'Brien. Mr. Kennelly also sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Frederick Smythe, Esq., Referee, a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.10 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 104.2 feet east of Seventh avenue, for $17,500, to Carlos Martine. The same auctioneer also sold, under a similar court order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, a plot of four lots together, in size 100 by 99.11, on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, north side, 91 feet east of the King's Bridge road, for $7,300, to R. C. Combes.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, disposed of the buildings, with lease of plot 100 by 100, on Greenwich street, south-west corner of North Moore street, for $10,500, to Elizabeth V. Ebert. The ground rent, it was stated, was $4,000 per annum, and this was the only fact in connection with the sale that could be obtained from auctioneer, Referee, or attorney.

The two houses and lots, Nos. 545 and 547 West Forty-seventh street, billed for sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., were not sold, no satisfactory bids being received.

The Sheriff's sale, by William Kennelly, of three houses and lots on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, east of Lexington avenue, was adjourned to the 12th inst., and the legal sale, by James M. Miller, of a house and lot on East Forty-seventh street, east of Second avenue, to the 16th inst.

In the matter of the sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house and lot on Sylvan place, near One Hundred and Twentieth street, Harlem, it was announced that the foreclosure proceedings had been arranged, and the property was not offered.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The only auctions scheduled for to-day are the following:

By Hugh N. Camp, Executor's sale, to close estate of William B. Wilmerding, deceased, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 25 by 65, with lot 103 feet deep, No. 141 West Fourteenth street, north side, 250 feet east of Seventh avenue, together with one lot, 21.5 by 100, in rear, fronting on Fifteenth street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the right, title, and interest of N. J. Burchell in and to one house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, north side, 140 feet west of Third avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 five-story brick house (two stores) and lot, Nos. 577 and 577½ Grand st., s. s., between Madison and Corlears sts., lot 30x96.5x26.8x83.5 ..... $13,650

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 49th st., n. s., 104.2 ft. e. of 7th av., lot 20.10x100 17,500

4 lots, 149th st., n. s., 91 ft. e. of King's Bridge road, together forming plot 100x99.11 7,300

By James M. Miller.

Buildings and lease of 4 lots, Greenwich st., s. w. corner of North Moore st., lots each 25x100, ground rent $4,000 per annum $10,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 8.

Prospect place, e. s., 33.9 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.8x58; S. J. Bidlack, Referee, to W. L. Cutting, Executor	$2,000
60th st., s. s., 314.2 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.2x100.5; A. M. McReynolds to G. H. Perryman	15,500
113th st., n. s., 106.8 ft. e. of Fourth av., 16.8x100.11; A. H. Joline, Referee, to Margaret S. Boyd	2,950
118th st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.10; T. Neilson to W. and Anny Coburn	5,250
119th st., s. s., 498 ft. e. of Avenue A., 25x100.11; T. McGuire to W. P. Abendroth	3,000
124th st., n. s., 107.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x100.11; J. A. Robertson to The Freeman's National Bank, Boston	3,682
Courtlandt av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 160th st., 25x100; F. Sternechert to C. Fritz	1,000
Fordham, n. e. corner of Fairmount av., 450 ft. to Park av., thence 766 ft. to Bread st., thence 364.10 ft., to Fairmount av., thence 706.2 ft.; J. M. Koehler to H. Koehler	105,000
6th av., w. s., 75.3 ft. s. of 53d st., 25.1x100; 4th av., s. e. corner of 71st st., 75x100; 71st st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.5; 82d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x102.2; 8th av., n. w. corner of 82d st., 27.2x100; 123d st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th av., 100x99.11; D. Dinkelspiel to E. Oppenheimer and H. Hyman, ½ part	84,333
10th av., n. e. corner of 154th st., 50x125; the Rector, &c., Church of the Intercession, to V. H. Brown	12,000
Same property; V. H. Brown to L. N. Fuller and N. Newton	11,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Pearl st., No. 158, and Water st., No. 104, 2 offices, 3 years; 1 year, $1,500; 2 years, per year	$1,600
31st st., No. 32 East, 2 years; 1 year, $2,700; 1 year	2,500
3d av., No. 645, 5 1-6 years; 3 1-6 years, per year, $1,400; 2 years, per year	1,450
6th av., No. 303, 4½ years, per year	1,000
6th av., No. 369, 10 years, per year	4,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Houston st., No. 279, E. Obl to M. A. Finchtenicht	$19,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

A PRIME INVESTMENT.

SOUTH-WEST CORNER BROADWAY AND 21ST ST., with nearly 50 feet frontage on Broadway, and half block on 21st st. This choice property, with costly improvements, and situated in the very heart of the fashionable retail district, will be offered a few days longer at but little above value of the land. If not sold by the 15th inst., it will be to let.

SAYRE & HALSTEAD,
No. 162 Broadway.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH to sell their house, or to rent it for a term of years. It is four-story, high stoop, brown stone, 24x55x100; has been built by day's work, and furnished to order by Pottier & Stymus; will be let to a first-class private family.

Good references required. House can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Permits obtained with

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL March 25, 1875, 3 P. M., for two four-story dwellings on 62d st., 9th av., and Broadway. No bids received below prices named—$21,000, $17,000; also, elegant four-story dwelling, No. 308 West 58th st., $95,000; also, lot opposite on 58th st., near circle, $15,000. Owner reserves right to sell at private sale prior to opening bids. Address WILLIAM BEDELL, owner, No. 985 8th av.

MCCAFFERTY & HITCHMAN—OFFICE CORNER of 5th av. and 52d st.—offer at a great bargain a first-class four-story full-front house, finished throughout in hard-wood; exquisitely furnished; vicinity of Dr. Hall's church; owner goes abroad April 15, and must be sold; would be rented to an unexceptionable party.

FOR SALE ON MADISON AV., BETWEEN 25th and 26th sts.—An elegant English basement brown-stone house, about 20 feet wide, with fine open rear yard for light and air; location elegant, overlooking and fronting on Madison square. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AN EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE PROPERTY for sale reasonably to close copartnership, with buildings complete for any manufacturing purpose; twenty-four full lots; Avenue C and 14th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.

A NEW LIST (REDUCED PRICES) OF large and small houses, for sale on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—$24,000—THE FINE HIGH-STOOP house No. 584 7th av., a few feet from Broadway and 42d st.; all improvements; is a very desirable residence now, and must in a few years double price asked for future business purposes. OWNER, No. 723 6th av.

FOR SALE—ON 18TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 4th av., a desirable three-story brick house, 20x50x¼ block; price, $25,000.

J. C. CLINTON, No. 40 East 18th st.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE.—ON 25TH ST., NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs., a three-story high-stoop brick house, 22x50x½ block; price, $14,500. J. C. CLINTON, No. 40 East 18th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN.—A first-class, four-story, brick English basement, full-size house and lot, No. 21 West 19th st., close to 5th av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—SIXTH AV. STORE PROPERTY, EAST side of avenue, between 30th and 31st sts.; three-story brick, 20x50x70; price, $27,000; terms to suit. J. C. CLINTON, No. 40 East 18th st.

THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 69 East 53d st., will be sold at a bargain. Apply to B. C. THORNAL, on the premises.

FOUND AT LAST.—PERFECT COOKING RANGES, heating the rooms above; economical, durable, and warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av. and 24th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 143 and 145 Amity st., near Clinton street; size 16-8x50; three stories; basement and attic, with Mansard roof and cellar; six bed-rooms and billiard-room; all the modern improvements; within ten minutes' walk of South and Wall Street Ferries. Apply to E. H. DAY, Builder, No. 151 State st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE OLIVE-STONE-FRONT HOUSE and lot, No. 319 Clinton st., Brooklyn; house is large and commodious, is handsomely decorated, and in first-rate order; will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises before 10 A. M., or between 4 and 6 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Babylon, Long Island—For sale or to lease; ten acres of land, two-story, French-roof, tower and extension dwelling-house, stables and carriage-house, laundry, ice-house, (containing forty-six tons,) hennery, sheds, cow-houses, fruit and shade trees; four minutes from station; sixteen trains daily; one hour from City. Inquire of owner, E. DODD, No. 3 Bleecker st.

$50.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE nearly new, ten rooms, all improvements, gas, hot and cold water on second floor; large lot; near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J.; thirty-five minutes from New-York. Address WEAVER, Adams av., second house from May st., north side.

ORANGE, N. J., (SPECIALTY.)—ELEGANT PROPERTY; ridge, near depot; large complete residence; every modern convenience; terrace grounds; large fruit; vegetable gardens, shade; excellent neighborhood; sale low; suitable terms.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., THE RESIDENCE of Mrs. A. N. Skinner, No. 46 Sheffield av.; lot 200x246 feet; house 50x62 feet; all modern improvements; not far from the colleges.

HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or
GARDNER MORSE, New-Haven.

FOR SALE AT AIKEN, S. C.—THIRTY ACRES land handsomely situated; cottage house, eight rooms, well furnished; servants' quarters and other out-buildings; price, $7,000. Address

R. H. GOFF, No. 355 West 34th st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN ELEGANTLY furnished Summer and Winter residence near Mount St. Vincent, and convenient to Yonkers and Riverdale Depots. Address E. BINSSE, Yonkers, N. Y., or No. 213 West 22d st.

HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE AT A BARGAIN.—Modern French-roof house, carriage-house, nine acres, beautiful views, &c.; five minutes to depot or landing. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, near Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., from six to ten acres of land with each; fruit of all kinds in great abundance. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

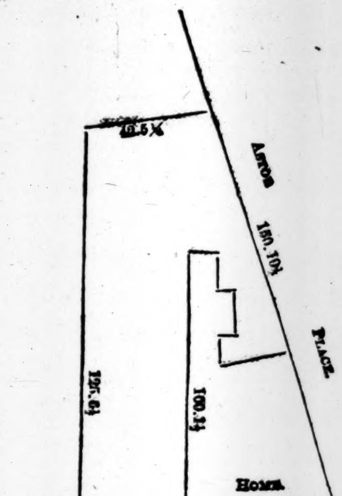
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By order of WILLIAM B. ASTOR and WALTER LANGDON, Trustees, under deed of trust made by John J. Astor, the valuable premises, known as No. 61 Lafayette place, corner of Astor place, with the adjoining lot.



Will be sold at auction on the 16th March, 1875, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, to close a trust. The improvements on this valuable property consist of a very large and magnificent dwelling-house, built in the most costly and substantial manner, capable of being altered for business purposes. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, or R. S. EMMET, No. 23 Nassau st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

AUCTION SALE OF

FOUR LOTS, WITH HOUSE AND STABLE, ON EAST 65TH ST.,

south side, commencing 180 feet east of 3d av., to be sold on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE

VALUABLE PROPERTY 714 BROADWAY,

East side, between 4th st. and Astor place, and opposite Washington place, to be sold on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

House three-story, marble front; lot 25x137.6.

Maps at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUR LOTS ON AVENUE A, between 122d and 123d sts., also two lots, in rear, on 122d and 123d sts., to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, MARCH 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LOW RENTALS.—54TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV., three-story brown-stone, $1,200; 40th st., near Lexington av., $1,600; East 50th st., $1,200; Beekman place, four-story brown-stone, very fine house, only $1,000; 57th st., near Lexington av., $1,400; others. S. KILPATRICK, Fifth National Bank building, corner 23d st. and 3d av.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house; in excellent order; first-class locality; rent, $3,000; possession immediately; also, three-story low-stoop house on Lexington av., near the Park; rent, $2,000; only principals need apply. Address OWNER, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO RENT, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—An elegant and attractive four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25x55, with three-story extension, 18x30; lot 100.5; situated on 57th st., close to 5th av., and in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES TO LET, in choice locations.

B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO LET LOW—THE HANDSOME DWELLING NO. 71 7th av., and the commodious private stable No. 160 West 15th st., the rears of lots connecting, making a beautiful garden for flowers; will be let separately or together. Apply at the above stable.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, MODERN AND convenient, thirteen rooms, bath, &c.; carriage-house; boating and fishing; two hours from New-York City; desirable for private family or Summer boarders. Address IRVING, No. 308 West 23d st.

RAPID TRANSIT.—TO LET, A LARGE FURnished house in the town of West Chester; twenty rooms, stable, garden, fruit and shade; only fifty minutes from Fulton Ferry. Apply to

JAMES CONNER'S SONS, No. 28 Centre st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., FURNISHED house with modern improvements; pleasant location; only thirty-five minutes from City Hall; will be rented low to a responsible party. Address Box No. 2,327 New-York Post Office.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 108 WEST 29th st., to man and wife, or two ladies; water, gas, &c.; owner resides in the house. Can be seen after 1 P. M.

A THREE-STORY CORNER BROWN-STONE house to let to a small family; the owner will retain part of the house if the whole is not required. Apply at No. 2,420 2d av., corner 124th st.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO FIRST flat over the new Fifth National Bank building, corner 3d av. and 23d st.; it is elegant; I have others. S. KILPATRICK, corner 3d av. and 23d st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT lower part of their dwelling in 46th st., near Broadway; all the improvements; rent low. Apply at No. 827 6th av.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24th and 25th sts., west side. Inquire at No. 173 Waverley place, near Perry st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 2 EAST 34TH ST., to a small private family; possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 128 West 29th st.; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. Hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FINE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 50 EAST 74th st., to rent cheap to a good tenant, or will sell at great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, 323 8th av., owner.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.

K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—TWO FINE LARGE halls on 3d av., near 34th st., in new building; suitable for society or lodge rooms, with good entrance; to a responsible tenant would give immediate possession and long lease on favorable terms.

W. H. FALCONER, No. 190 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—IN WATER ST., BETWEEN MAIDEN lane and Burling slip, very good lofts; offices on first one; rent low. Apply to JOHN D. SKIDMORE, No. 62 Cedar st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—STORE NO. 150 WATER ST., SUITABLE for the tobacco business; rent low. JOHN D. SKIDMORE, No. 62 Cedar st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF A NEAT HOUSE, FIVE OR six rooms, in the house with only one family, location between 3d and 9th avs., by a small family of adults; rent not to exceed $40 per month; good neighborhood desired. Address R. S. WILLIS, 182 Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; also, houses for sale, for which we have immediate customers. MINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st.—Parties wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c., cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers; those lately landed.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU CAN BE OBTAINED first-class servants of all nations; males and females; City and country. No. 621 6th av., near 36th st., up stairs.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLY-CONNECTED English girl, aged 21 years, a position in a Christian family as lady's companion, and to make herself generally useful; has had good experience; no objection to travel; references exchanged. Address Post Office Box No. 556, New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl, who is a neat, tidy chamber-maid; also a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; is also a good seamstress; has recommendations. Call at Carpenters, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family in the City or country, as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference. Call at No. 412 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and washing, or the housework of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is an experienced nurse and a good waitress and maid; speaks good English; is tidy, active, useful; has good references. Is at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a German Swiss woman; or nurse and sewing-maid; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family, or would go as waitress; is thoroughly competent in either capacity; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, or would take care of children; can give good City reference. Call at or address No. 450 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress in a private family; City references. Call at No. 434 7th av., near 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 319 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid, and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 354 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A real nice, obliging, and willing girl; a quick waitress and also an active chamber-maid; has good references. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, from 10 to 1. No. 52 West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress, who will make herself useful otherwise; country home preferred; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and washing in a private family; two years' City reference. Apply at No. 631 1st av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid, or Nurse and Seamstress.—By two German Protestant young women; would like a place together or separately; understand their duties thoroughly; can furnish good City reference; will go at "panic" wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SCOTCH woman, who is a good worker in every branch; is a good meat cook, also excellent baker and pastry cook; is well tempered and obliging; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, reliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuit, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best City reference; is willing to assist at the washing. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, removed to No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK AND COARSE WASHER.—BY A SWEDish girl, with good references; is a good cook; baker; clean, willing, economical; speaks English. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED PROTESTANT COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its details; may take with her or leave her kitchen-maid; references of the highest character. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,223 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two competent girls, together, one a Protestant cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 213 East 25th st., in the store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY CAPAble Scotch woman, in City or country; is strong, and not afraid of work; wants a permanent home rather than high wages; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; UNDERstands her business, and is a good baker, and can come well-recommended, and has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 42d st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG PERSON; HAS three years', and from her last place eighteen months', references; is good, economical cook and first-class baker. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 389 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE FRENCH COOK, WHO speaks a little English; is a good cook, and keeps her kitchen in order; can furnish City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good family cook; makes good soups, desserts, &c.; is also a good laundress, and can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (WHOM WE KNOW) as first-class cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., and can furnish the very best reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL house-work servant, by a neat, industrious girl; good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, reliable, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN IN A small private family, where she could have her child with her; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call on or address Caroline, No. 628 Hudson st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; IS AN EXCELlent cook, and is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful and economical in her kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 427 West 30th st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN woman; thoroughly understands general housework, cook, wash, iron, &c.; City or country. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City references. Call at Bougrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST OF CITY references from her last place. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; has no objections to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 342 East 34th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; City references. Call for two days at No. 651 Hudson st., Room No. 6.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH PROTEStant woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 307 East 24th st.

DRESSMAKING.—BY COMPETENT DRESSmakers, a few engagements to go out by the day or week. Address M. O., Box 255, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GERMAN DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE engagements to go out by the day in private families; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly. Call or address No. 612 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY (widow) as housekeeper in a widower's family or hotel, or any position of trust; no objection to travel; best of City reference. Address, for one week, Mrs. J. C. W., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl to do general house-work; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen at 214 East 38th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT American woman, or to cook; City or country; best of references. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work; good cook, good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at 63 West 49th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO IS willing and obliging, to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT young woman who is a thorough hair dresser and dress-maker, a place as maid to a lady; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH person, speaking English and Spanish, as lady's maid; thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing and embroideries; hair-dressing. Can be highly recommended at last employer's, No. 254 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; has the best of City references. Address C. A., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as lady's maid; understands dress-making. Call or address No. 223 West 31st st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE family. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 153 East 63d st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A REGULAR PROTESTANT first-class laundress, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bougrand's Office.

MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, near 37th st., removed to No. 424 6th av., near 26th st.; select servants, City and country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE.—BY A TIDY YOUNG GIRL; IS A FULLY competent nurse, either for infants or growing children; has the most excellent references for five years from her former employer; is very good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch girl as children's nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, &c.; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; she has her own sewing-machine. Address D. M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE TO take charge of an infant; would do fine sewing; good reference; moderate wages. Call or address No. 201 8th av., near 20th st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, SPEAKING ENGlish and French fluently, as nurse to one or two children; no objection to travel; good sailor. Address Europe, Box No. 30, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse, and do plain sewing or chamber-work, and waiting in small family; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 327 West 25th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; no objections to country; good City references. Call at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN woman as nurse. Apply at No. 374 East 8th st., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND CARE OF GROWING Children.—By a young English girl, only a short time in this country; is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; is gentle and kind to children; has no objection to assist with chamber-work; wages moderate in a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class seamstress, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; no objection to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 389 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts.; ring fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPERator, understanding all kinds of family sewing by machine and hand, making up and trimming children's and ladies' dresses; would go out by the day or week in families. Address Seamstress, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; is a thorough seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can furnish the best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 389 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts.; ring fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN YOUNG woman, speaking some English; is a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; sews by hand or machine; cuts and fits; is neat, willing, of good appearance; wages $15. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT MAID OF long practice; seamstress and dressmaker, or nurse, or some similar position; the most satisfactory references given. Apply for two days, J. S., No. 166 West 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman to go out by the day or week to do family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes, and make shirts by hand and machine. Call at No. 308 East 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress and chamber-maid, or wait on a lady; is a good seamstress and operator; can dress hair; is very neat and tidy; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator on ladies' and children's outfits; wishes to be engaged by the week or month; understands dressmaking; no objection to the country. Call at No. 976 6th av., between 54th and 55th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress or maid to grown children, or to do light chamber-work and sewing; best City references. Call at No. 1,267 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MOST COMPETENT SEAMstress, engagements by the day in respectable families; is a most excellent sewer; reference given. Call at No. 327 East 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; no objection to do chamber-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 235 East 45th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, as waitress and chamber-maid, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 34 East 40th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN THE washing of a family or a few gentlemen; can do fluting or any kind of fine washing. Call at No. 452 West 53d st., second floor, in the back.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ALSATIAN MAN, SPEAKING French, German, and English, understanding his business thoroughly, and not afraid of work; has first-class City references. May be engaged at Bougrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A GENTLEMAN'S servant with the best of references, as butler or valet. Address H. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED THIRTY-four, as clerk, or any other capacity where he can make himself generally useful. Address R. B., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; UNDERstands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class driver; willing and obliging; married; no family; Protestant; no objection to the country. Address W. G., Box No. 278, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Swede; single, sober, of steady habits; is willing and trustworthy; has a good character; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; wages moderate. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, Nos. 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young American man as coachman and useful man, or coachman and gardener; is a first-class man; best references; City or country. Address for three days, Jacob Hawkins, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, after that Sayville, Suffolk County, Long Island.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried (English) man without incumbrance, as coachman and vegetable gardener; will milk and take charge of a gentleman's place; wife will care for the butter if required; will be disengaged April 3. Address H. B., Box No. 262 Post Office, Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant man, aged forty years, who can care for and drive horses, milk, take care of cattle, do gardening, lay out and repair roads and walks, mow lawns, &c.; good testimonials. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO is competent in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom, good steady driver; no objection to make himself generally useful; can be highly recommended. Address L. or Coachman, No. 20 East 4th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; will recommend him in every particular; is a careful, steady driver and first-class groom; strictly temperate; a very reliable man. Call or address Coachman, 39 West 34th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF his horses and carriages, for an experienced coachman; good driver, young, (unmarried and Protestant,) willing, and civil; three years' best City reference. Call on H., No. 146 West 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A STRONG and useful man at No. 784 3d av.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN—COOK, OR dairy and poultry.—By a Protestant man and wife; aged thirty years; no children; man can take care of hot-house and graperies, do flower and vegetable gardening, care and drive horses, milk, &c.; wife is a good cook; also, butter-maker, poultry-carer, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young Swiss, (single;) first-class florist, and well experienced in the care of hot-houses, graperies, and kitchen-garden; is able to take charge of a first-class gentleman's place; good reference from last employer. Call or address, W. M., gardener, No. 309 Broome st., near Forsyth st.

GARDENER.—BY AN AGED PROTESTANT; married; no family; first-class professional man in all departments, particularly in grape culture; twenty-eight years in the country; is about making a change for the better; leaves at his own desire in April; none but a first-class place accepted. Address J. Meehan, Navesink, Monmouth County, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN without family; is a practical gardener; understands hot and cold graperies, green-house, fruits, vegetables; also making improvements on a gentleman's place; City references. Address Gardener, for three days, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; MARried, one child; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has had twelve years experience; best references from his present and former employers. Call on or address A. D., florist, 129th st. and 8th av.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE MARried man, English; understands green-house, hotbeds, cold frames, flowers, fruits, vegetables; the management and improvement of a gentleman's place; good City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 228 *Times* Office, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, of long experience; understands the culture of grapes, vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in good shape; six years' reference from his last employer. Call or address Irvine, No. 634 3d av., top floor, between 40th and 41st sts., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN; understands greenhouses and graperies, and cultivation of fruits and vegetables and laying out and improving places; best City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands the care of hot and cold graperies, green-house, and vegetables in all its branches; best reference; married man; no family. Address T. Cox, Gardener, No. 21 East Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, NO incumbrance; is a practical gardener in all its branches; eighteen years' experience in this country; satisfactory reference. Call on or address D. M., gardener, No. 199 Central av., Newark, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married, without family; seven years' reference from last employer. Those requiring a first-class man, can call on or address Sterling, at Peter Henderson & Co.'s, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married and without family; seven years' reference from last employer. Those requiring a first-class man may call on or address Sterling, care Peter Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS gardening in all its branches; can also make rustic work. Address G. F., care Peter Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL single man, English; can furnish first-class recommendations. Address T. E. B., care James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE-AGED man of life-long experience, who guarantees his salary for his success; requires sole charge of his garden. Address J. E., gardener, No. 113 South st., City.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED (ENGLISH) MAN, no children; has best recommendations; understands all its branches. Address J. R., care Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO CAN assist in garden, groom and drive horses, milk, take care of cows, cut wood, tend fires and furnace, mow lawns, repair walks, do farm-work, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—ANY GENTLEMAN WHO WANTS a man to take care of horses and carriage, is a good groom, good milker, a good plowman; understands farming well, and stock generally; references. Address H., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG man (German) as waiter in a private family; understands his business and is competent; City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN IN a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address W. B., for two days, at No. 898 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN (single) as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has best City reference; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A NEAT YOUNG PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; experience in Paris, London, and New-York; willing and obliging; good City references. Address G. L., No. 126 Crosby st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class chamber-maid; must have good City references. Apply from 1 until 3 o'clock at No. 4 West 51st st.

WANTED.—A NEAT, TIDY GERMAN GIRL AS waitress who understands her business and is well recommended. Apply at No. 168 West 11th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMber-maid and nurse. Apply at No. 3 East 27th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.

JAMES E. CARPENTER, } Administrators.
MARY B. NEAL,

mh10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.

d23-law6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

d2-law6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

PHOENIX REMSEN,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS,
WILLIAM H. KANE,

d2-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next. —Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.

JOHN N. BEEKMAN,
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN,

Ja20-law6m-W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.

o7-law6mW*

LEGAL NOTICES.

FRANCKE, LOUIS.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBERT HAMMACKER against LOUIS FRANCKE. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 318 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, 1868, besides the costs of this action. —Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1875.

JOHN F. BAKER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 318 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of January, 1875.

JOHN F. BAKER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
mh8-law6wW* No. 318 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SENIOR PARTNER OF A FIRST-CLASS Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment, desiring to retire, would like to meet with a general or special partner having $15,000, to continue the business with his present partners; based upon last year's business, this amount of capital will net fully forty per cent. All communications will be considered as strictly confidential. Address CASH, care Leonard Kirby, Esq., President Globe Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INDUSTRIOUS young man to become a partner in an old established clothing business; parties applying must have some knowledge of this or the cloth business, and about $2,000 capital. Apply to H. ROLFFES & CO., No. 350 Canal st.

$1,500 PER YEAR FROM $2,000.—Wanted, an active partner in an old established job printing house in this City. Address PRINTER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA......WED., March 10 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24
CUBA......WED., March 17 | PARTHIA....WED., Mar. 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M., on Wednesday, March 10, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC...............SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.............SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC...............SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.................SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return ticke $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 3, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Nederland,	March 13	Switzerland,	Feb. 26
Vaderland,	April 3	State of Nevada,	March 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Vaderland.	March 10	State of Nevada,	Feb. 26
		Switzerland.	March 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA..............Wednesday, March 10
STATE OF GEORGIA..............Wednesday, March 24

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on SATURDAY, March 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, March 20.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin...........................$100 gold.
Second cabin...........................60 gold.
Steerage.................................24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Helvetia, Sat. Mar. 13, 9 A. M. | Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M.
England, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Ap'l 3, 2:30 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Canada..................———, March — —

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, March 10.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 13.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 17 Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ...............Thursday, March 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK...............Thursday, March 18
CITY OF MERIDA.....................Tuesday, March 30

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA.....................Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO....................Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 18 and April 8 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:
Virago, Saturday, March 27. | Colombo, Saturday, April 3.
Teddo, Saturday, April 17. | Othello, Tuesday, May 1.

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route. First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency. Apply at the office of Agents, No. 56 South st.,
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 10, 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RATHBUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month.
CITY OF TOKIO..April 1

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY...SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.........................April 3
PEREIRE, DANRE..................SATURDAY, April 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100..........................Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
HERDER, Capt. SEIDEL, March 23.
GELLERT, Capt. GEUZMER, April 6.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING.................................March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN...........................March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ETNA...March 13.
ANDES..March 31.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
CLARIBEL..March 22.
ALPS...April 9.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 25.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN S. MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Martin S. Meyer, of the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, DAVID P. BINGLEY, and JOHN J. KRAUSS, (partners heretofore composing the firm of H. E. Dibblee & Co.,) Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at my office, No. 107 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind, now due and owing to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. Also, one gold watch. Terms of sale, cash. A list of the claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors, and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day at my said office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Dated this 23d day of February, A. D. 1875.
f24-1aw3wW* JAMES R. CLARK, JR., Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH LODER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Jeremiah Loder, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1875.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Petitioner.
M10-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES AUSTIN and WILLIAM K. AUSTIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James Austin and William K. Austin, (composing the late firm of James Austin & Co.,) of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1875.
JOSEPH LORD, Assignee,
No. 130 Duane street, New-York City.
f24-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MONMOUTH H. CHAMBERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Monmouth H. Chambers, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1875.
THOMAS MACKELLAR, No. 7 Pine st., Assignee.
f24-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. HOYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of John H. Hoyer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1875. LEONARD K. SMITH,
f24-1aw3wW* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE SCHOBER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Schober, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
mh10 1aw3wW* IGNATZ KELLER, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of March, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MAX HAMBURGER and BERTHOLD FRANKEL, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
mh3-1aw3wW No. 40 Wall st., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILTON C. NORTHRUP and SARAH C. NORTHRUP, bankrupts. The undersigned assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that, on WEDNESDAY, 10th day of March, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at public auction, at the coal yard, No. 138 Monroe st., in the City of New-York, by James A. Miller, auctioneer, seven coal carts, harness, sieves, fixtures, &c., &c.
CHARLES GULAGER, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure, without draft or current, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, and PRACTICAL. THOUSANDS IN USE. Send for circular with testimonials.
H. C. TERRY & CO., No. 95 Duane st.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS—IN THE NEW FIFTH National Bank building, corner 23d st. and 3d av., selling, exchanging, renting, collecting, returning, &c.; everything done decently and in order; old friends welcome, new ones invited. SAMUEL KILPATRICK, formerly under Bull's Head Bank.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING, 1875.

SILKS.

A superb assortment of BLACK SILKS, cashmere finished, has been opened especially for the Spring trade. These goods are MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR HOUSE and are sold under OUR GUARANTEE as to quality, durability, and wear.

FANCY AND COLORED SILKS for the coming season in all the choicest shades, including the Triolet, the Renaissance, the Nèfle foncé, the Nickel foncé, the Odalisque, the Epine, and many other tints equally recherché. Also, a handsome line of GRAY SILKS.

PLAID, CHECK, and STRIPED SILKS in every variety, shade, and color.

DRESS GOODS.

In Dress Goods there are this season many genuine novelties. Among the most striking will be found the GIMPURE GRENADINES, the GRENADINE CRYSTALE, and the Mexicaue Baptiste Openwork. There are also, in Basket Serges, Wool Plaids, and Camel's Hair Goods, many grades and styles that will become decidedly popular. A line of imported INDISTINCT PLAIDS are well worthy of attention.

ALSO,

FRENCH and ENGLISH CAMBRICS, in peculiarly handsome designs and colorings, foulard finished, giving the fabric the appearance of the real foulard material.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC PRINTS in beautiful patterns, figures, and colors.

Laces and Embroideries.

In this department a large variety of NEW GOODS has been introduced, and novelties in French Bands, Embroidered Baptiste Trimmings, and fancy bordered and initial Handkerchiefs are now offered. Also, Hamburg and Guipure Tidies, Bed-spreads, and Curtains.

ALSO,

LINEN DRESS FABRICS, having the appearance and effect of fine lace—something entirely new.

UPHOLSTERY.

We are offering CLUNY LACE CURTAINS and BED-SPREADS, trimmed with Colored Silks, handsomely embroidered, making a very rich combination. Decidedly new, and never before offered. Also, CRETONNES and SATINES.

FURNITURE.

Our stock of FURNITURE is complete, and selections requisite for any class of dwelling can be made readily from our assortment. Suites for drawing-rooms, reception-rooms, libraries, dining-rooms, bed-rooms, &c., together with jardinieres, music-stands, easels, brackets, &c., in the newest and most approved styles.

SHOES.

In addition to our regular line of WALKING BOOTS for ladies' wear, we will shortly introduce something new in the boot and shoe line, designed especially for ladies' use. Children's school shoes a specialty.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., NEW-YORK.

KINZEY'S

SPRING OPENING.

GRAND
SPRING
OPENING
AT
KINZEY'S,
March 10 and 11.
LATEST
NOVELTIES,
767 and 769
BROADWAY,

3 cases richest French PATTERN BONNETS ever imported. Styles decidedly new, Trimmings RICH. KINZEY.
New Bonnets, New Round Hats. KINZEY.
French Flowers, Millinery Silks. KINZEY.
Bonnet Sashes, Bonnet Ornaments. KINZEY.
Opening New Styles Parasols. KINZEY.
Passementerie Trimmings, Novelties from Paris. KINZEY.
New Goods in Every department. KINZEY.
KINZEY. KINZEY.

CORNER OF 9TH ST.

WARD'S SHIRTS

REMOVED TO NO. 60 WHITE ST.,
DURING ALTERATIONS.
WILL OPEN MAY 1 AT
381 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WHITE ST.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts.—GRAND DISPLAY of IMPORTED FASHIONS. PATTERNS NOW READY; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; cutting and fitting.
A. BURDETTE SMITH,
No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock; also a six per cent. interest dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand; also twenty-five per cent. on the capital stock in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1874.

The certificates of the undivided profits of the year 1868, being ten per cent. on the capital stock, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after March 8, 1875, from which date all interest dividends thereon will cease. The certificates must be produced at the time of payment and canceled.
WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, declared this day a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 27 until March 11.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1875. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Corner 6th av. and 12th st.
Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.
Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
George C. Waldo, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st.,

Has one of her finest parlor suites and a smaller one now ready for occupancy, with or without private tables.

Arrangements can now be made, temporarily or for the year, and also for the Summer in her house in Saratoga.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.

Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without meals served from hotel; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A VERY DESIRABLE third floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c., en suite or separately; with or without private table; terms reasonable.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms; highest references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK.—Third floor, handsomely furnished, private bath; also, parlor and bedroom; with or without private table. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND STORY FRONT rooms; also other rooms to rent with board to adults who desire a refined home. Apply at No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED sunny room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS and single room on third floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room, for gentleman and wife. Superior board.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; two hall rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 360 WEST 22D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, to gentlemen.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—FIRST FLOOR EXTENSION; also second floor for business or as apartments.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO ADULTS, CHILD AND NURSE, country board from three-quarters to two hours from City Hall; permanent if suited; terms must be reasonable and stated in reply. Address LATIN, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN (GERMANS) A bedroom with parlor adjoining; breakfast desired; locality, west, between 14th and 33d sts.; limit, $15. Address Post Office Box No. 2,250.

A FURNISHED HOUSE—PART OF THE RENT taken in board; also, a flat and suite of furnished rooms desirably located. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

WANTED—APRIL 1, UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for three adults; references given and required. Address, stating terms, N. E., Station F.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
Proprietor and Manager...........Mr. Lester Wallack.

Mr. Wallack regrets to announce that the engagements entered into by Mr. Boucicault to perform in Boston and Philadelphia cannot be postponed beyond the month of March. This week will be therefore the
LAST WEEK
but two
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre,
and his last appearance here for the next two years, his engagements elsewhere extending over that period.

The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during these
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
will be open daily at the box-office.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
115th to 121st performance.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SECOND MONTH.
JARRETT and PALMER.............Lessees and Managers
THE REGAL SHAKESPEARIAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; (SATURDAY) MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

A TEA PARTY UNDER THE AUSPICES of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be given at St. Paul's Church, 4th av., corner of 22d st., THURSDAY, March 11. Annual meeting of St. Paul's auxiliary at 4 o'clock, when Rev. Bishop JANES, Rev. Dr. CHAPMAN, and Rev. GIDEON DRAPER will take part in the exercises, which will be varied by music. Missionary meeting at 8; Gen. FISK will preside. Addresses by Rev. Dr. DASHIELL and Rev. Dr. NEWMAN. Tea in the chapel from 5:30 to 7:30 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained at No. 805 Broadway and at the door.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
COLLENDER'S ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

GEORGIA MINSTRELS.	The *Tribune*: "They illustrate genuine Southern minstrelsy in a refined manner; sweet-voiced, mirthful, good." The *Times* says: "Best relief from the 'business' of
GEORGIA MINSTRELS.	most troupes." The *Sun*: "One of the best companies ever here; unusual talent; a merry evening may be passed there."

Matinée prices: 50c., 25c. Evening: 35c., 50c., 75c.

STEINWAY HALL.
CARL SCHURZ, MARCH 22, AT 8 P. M.
Tickets for sale at the principal music and book stores and hotels.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK AT NEW-YORK, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 1st day of March, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,454,543 33
Overdrafts	1,404 45
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
United States bonds on hand	100,000 00
Due from other national banks	47,493 33
Due from State banks and bankers	393 80
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,434 12
Premiums paid	17,625 00
Checks and other cash items	24,689 05
Exchanges for Clearing-house	70,099 37
Bills of other national banks	36,688 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	9,175 55
Legal-tender notes	86,805 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	450,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (five per cent. of circulation)	13,500 00
Due from United States Treasurer other than five per cent. redemption fund	6,000 00
Total	$2,670,851 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other undivided profits	19,393 15
Circulating notes outstanding	264,960 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,693,394 25
Demand certificates of deposit	3,690 09
Certified checks	31,794 70
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,035 70
United States deposits	41,790 02
Due to other national banks	9,793 09
Total	$2,670,851 00

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of March, 1875. JESSE WEST, JR., Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

Correct—Attest.
I. N. PHELPS,
A. H. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.
J. A. TROWBRIDGE.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, March 13, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $500,000 Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

DOCK BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Authorized by Section 6, Chapter 574, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1905.........$150,000
ASSESSMENT BONDS—Authorized by Chapter 397 Laws of 1852, and Chapter 580 Laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1879.........$150,000
NEW-YORK CITY BONDS FOR LIQUIDATION OF CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS—Authorized by Chapter 756 Laws of 1873, payable July 1, 1876.........$200,000

Said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full particulars see *City Record.*
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 8, 1875. }
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company adopted the following resolution on the 5th of January instant:

Whereas, This company has applied to Congress for aid to complete its road by a Government guarantee of interest on its bonds hereafter to be issued, and whereas, it is desirable that the holders of this company's first mortgage bonds should meet for conference and action concerning their interests generally, and especially in relation to any action Congress may take on the company's application now pending before it; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary call a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to be held in its office, in New-York City, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, to take action in the premises.

Pursuant to the above resolution, the holders of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are requested to meet at its office, No. 23 5th av., New-York City, at noon of the 18th day of March, 1875.
SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital...............................$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up...............................7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, March 15, 1875, a drawing will be held at the General Office of this company, to designate by lot the numbers of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company entitled to redemption, in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bonds. S. H. MELVIN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1875. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS,
GREAT WEST'N INS., NATIONAL TRUST,
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TEL.,
N. Y. GUARANTY & INDEMNITY STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-YORK, and Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...................................A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
EIGHTIETH TO EIGHTY-SEVENTH TIME.
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.	The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorne. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 13, FOURTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor............................MR. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.................................Mr. A. M. PALMER
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
March 10, at 1:30.
EXTRA PERFORMANCE,

For the benefit of the widow of WILLIAM M. SANDERS, late master carpenter of this theatre, on which occasion
THE GENEVA CROSS
will be given with the original cast, including: Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Misses Maude Granger and Kate Holland, Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, John W. Matthews, W. H. Wilder, W. S. Quigley, and others. All the ladies and gentlemen engaged, including the orchestra and chorus under the leadership of Mr. H. S. Tissington, have most generously volunteered.

Seats may now be secured.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 13, AT 2.
The public is respectfully informed of
THEODORE THOMAS'

MATINEE---GRAND---MATINEE.

Only appearance at the Matinée of the celebrated pianist,
MME. MADELINE SCHILLER.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, at Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and No. 33 Union Square.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF ORATORY.

ELOCUTION in all its branches, including Dramatic Rehearsals, Vocal Culture, Respiration, &c., taught by a Faculty of experienced Professors. Established in connection with the
NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th street, near to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court street, near State.

SLAVE SONGS OF THE SOUTH.
THE HAMPTON COLORED STUDENTS,
A band of TEN EX-SLAVE STUDENTS, from the Normal College at Hampton, Va., will give one grand concert
In ALL SOULS' CHURCH, Rev. H. W. Bellows,
Corner 4th av. and 20th st.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10.
Admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Two Exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.
FORTY LADIES WITH LUXURIANT HAIR.
PARIS BY NIGHT, with GRAND STORM EFFECTS.
ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS in the LECTORIUM.
Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS SOPHIE MILES AS HAMLET.
MISS ADA LAURENT AND MISS DOLLY WARREN.
THEODORE LOYAL IN AN ENTIRELY NEW ACT.
SATSUMA AND LITTLE ALL RIGHT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

The Third Annual Dinner of this Society will be given at Delmonico's on THURSDAY, March 11, 1875, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Subscribers or members desiring tickets for this dinner can obtain them of either of the following members of the Subcommittee of Arrangements: The President, CLARK BELL, No. 120 Broadway; the Recording Secretary, GEORGE W. WELLS, M. D., No. 144 Broadway; the Assistant Recording Secretary, M. N. MILLER, M. D., No. 362 West 18th st.; the Treasurer, T. S. BAHAN, M. D., No. 467 Hudson st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTHUR HELPS IS DEAD.

His latest work, and it is one of his most enjoyable books, has a peculiar interest now.

SOCIAL PRESSURE,

By SIR ARTHUR HELPS, K. C. B.

12mo. Price, $2 25.

Books which give us useful knowledge are valuable, but books which set our own brains at work are without price. * * * The world is full of books which provide us information, but the books which multiply our ideas are singularly few. * * * The world will allow, however, that to him (Arthur Helps) it is indebted for a number of books abounding in conceits, opinions, and convictions that fertilize and enrich the minds that receive them. To this number of precious volumes is to be added Sir Arthur Helps' latest work, "Social Pressure."—*Chicago Tribune.*

OTHERS OF ARTHUR HELPS' WRITINGS.

"Realmah—A Novel," $2; "Casimir Maremma—A Novel," $2; "Companions of My Solitude," $1 50; "Essays Written in the Intervals of Business," $1 50; "Brevia—Short Essays and Aphorisms," $1 50; "Conversations on War and General Culture," $1 50; "Thoughts Upon Government," $2 25; "Ivan De Biron—A Novel," $2 25; "Brassey's Life and Labors," $2 50.

Sold everywhere. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers,
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, March 10, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of Wm. E. Wilmerding, deceased.

No. 141 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 25 by about 65 with extension by 106.6; also, 1 lot in rear, on 15th st., 21.5 by 100. Seventy per cent. can remain for five years.

Full particulars at No. 106 Broadway.

ART! ART! ART!
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell by auction,
AT NO. 845 BROADWAY,
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
March 16 and 17, at 8 o'clock,
a large and important collection of
MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
many of which are now on exhibition for the first time in this country.
Free exhibition now open day and evening.

AUCTION SALE BY J. HAVEN & CO., No. 23 Union square, March 15 and 16.
R. LO FORTE, Manufacturer.
Peremptory sale of my entire stock of rich cabinet and upholstered furniture, to close the retail business. Now on exhibition.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the mason's materials and work for a new School Building to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, }
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875. }

PROPOSALS FOR AWNING REQUIRED FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's with a complete set of awnings and side curtains.

For particulars and scale drawing, apply to the Superintendent of the school, on board the ship, at the foot of East 23d st.
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JOS. SELIGMAN,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.—PROPOSALS—Department of Public Charities and Correction—until March 13, 1875. See *City Record.*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

SEWING-MACHINES.

AT HALF PRICE.—THE BEST NEW SEWING-machines, at half price, at No. 19 University place, corner 9th st. Stock must be sold at once.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

A BIG SUCCESS.
THE
BIG
BONANZA.
HOUSES CROWDED!!
LAUGHTER INCESSANT.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
BOX-SHEET OPEN TWENTY DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
LAST TWO NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK!
LAST TWO NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK!
THURSDAY SATURDAY
THURSDAY SATURDAY
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
THURSDAY SATURDAY
THURSDAY SATURDAY
MARCH 11. MARCH 13.
MARCH 11. MARCH 13.

THREE BRILLIANT TRIALS OF SPEED EACH NIGHT BY THE FASTEST HORSES OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

THE FASHIONABLE MIDWINTER TROTTING COURSE.

GRAND JEROME PARK RUNNING RACES, five-sevenths of a mile, best two in three, by the fastest English thoroughbreds of the Hippodrome stud.

GRAND THREE HOURS PROGRAMME OF TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

NOTE.—These races are given in deference to the extraordinary interest manifested by the public in this fashionable midwinter amusement, as instituted at this establishment in the heart of the City.

THE GREAT ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF 600 WILD BEASTS.

General admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 15 cents; reserved orchestra chairs, 50 cents.

PARK THEATRE. "GIROFLE-GIROFLA."
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
of Lecocq's fascinating spectacular Opera Bouffe
"GIROFLE-GIROFLA"
"GIROFLE-GIROFLA"
which has delighted crowded houses for the past
FIVE WEEKS,
being the greatest success of opera bouffe since
"La Grande Duchesse."
GIROFLE-GIROFLA..........................MLLE. GEOFFROY
MARASQUIN..................................MLLE. MINELLI
MOURZOUK..................................M. DE QUERCEY

Mlles. KID, DOREL, VANDAME, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER also appear. Scenery by MATT MORGAN, RICHARD MARSTON, WILLIAM VOEGTLIN.
"GIROFLE-GIROFLA" EVERY EVENING.
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Monday, 22, FRANK MAYO, in "DAVY CROCKETT."

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—TO-MORROW.
Second week of RISTORI'S Farewell Appearances
RISTORI in a new character TO-MORROW NIGHT
RISTORI—First time as LUCREZIA BORGIA.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, last performance of Victor Hugo's renowned tragedy, LUCREZIA BORGIA.
RISTORI, (last time).......as...........Lucrezia Borgia
Recognized as one of her greatest characters.
FRIDAY, (by request,) positively last performance of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
SATURDAY at 1:30, second RISTORI MATINEE.
ONLY TIME at a MATINEE of MARY STUART.
POSITIVELY its FINAL REPRESENTATION.
THURSDAY, March 18, RISTORI in BROOKLYN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE, Manager.

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, The London Comique. Messrs. HARPER and STANSILL, One-legged Comedians. Miss JENNY HUGHES. Miss MAGGIE WESTON. Mr. JOS. NORTON, Juggler. Mr. THOS. GRANGER, Comedian; the GARNELLAS, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, JOHN HART, &c. The Extravaganza KING DING DONG, with the 1,900-POUND BALLET TROUPE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
RISTORI'S MEDEA,
THE TWO ORPHANS, OTHELLO and MACBETH, &c., received with screams of delight.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

SEVENTEENTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, HENRY CARTER, of Trinity Church, New-York; Vocalist, Mme. SALVOTTI, Soprano. Admission, 25 cents.

MRS. GOODWYN.—ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, Dramatic Recitals. Tickets, $1, at Gurley's. J. E. FROBISHER, Director.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT CHANCE.—TO BE SOLD FOR CASH to close a trust, two of the most elegant pianos ever manufactured; superb carved rosewood cases, rich carved legs, double serpentine work, full round corners, seven and one-quarter octave, overstrung bass, agraffe improvement, full rich tone; made by most celebrated City makers; written warrantee for five years; will be sold for half price; must be seen and tried to be appreciated. Apply at A. L. BATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Establishment, No. 690 6th av., near 40th st., from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., for four days.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY STABLE, with first-class custom and in thorough order, for sale in Hoboken, N. J., for $5,500. Address A. J. K., Post Office Box No. 3,614, New-York.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE Clothing—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

LECTURES.

REV. DR. MENDES
ON DRAMATIC SCENES FROM JEWISH HISTORY, at Lyric Hall, 6th av. and 42d st., at 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, 62 BOWERY; UP-town, Broadway, corner 31st st. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Classics; Writing lessons, $3, monthly. Backward persons advanced privately. Ladies' department.

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THE WALTER PRESS.

OUTLINE OF ITS PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

THE NEWEST AND MOST PERFECT METHOD OF NEWSPAPER PRINTING—THE PROCESS OF STEROTYPING—THE WAY IN WHICH THE MACHINE PERFORMS ITS WORK.

From Macmillan's Magazine for February.

I propose in the following pages to offer some account of the newest and most perfect method of newspaper printing, with such observations as may occur regarding the influence which it is having, and is likely to have, upon the press and the people.

Everybody is agreed that a newspaper—and especially a daily newspaper—is a wonderful thing; that it is a product of modern civilization of quite unique character and power; but we have grown so accustomed to the wonder that we do not often think of how it has become possible. How does it happen, for instance, that day by day the year round, without a hitch, the *Times* newspaper continues to appear as regularly as day succeeds night? The intellectual labor necessary to get together such a mighty work once a day is great, and the mechanical skill is high, but though these are recognized, few people have formed to themselves any distinct conception of how all the various forces are brought into harmonious play and made to produce in a given hour that wonderful concrete whole the *Times*. It is easy to understand with that as with any other paper that there are forces at work around it aiding the development of the paper as a news or advertising medium. The spread of education, of rapid and cheap communication, the wealth and multiplied wants of a large community, all act together in facilitating the supply of what might be called the raw material out of which the newspaper is made. And its regular literary staff gather up the facts worth recording here and there and over the world by the help of all secondary agencies, the railway, the telegraph wire, and the steamboat, so that in a measure with each new facility to intercourse a newspaper gets a new ally. In this collection, and in securing a constant supply, we may recognize great enterprise, great ability, vast experience, and skill, yet when all is done we have by no means accounted for the appearance of the newspaper. In one sense, up to this stage nothing more has been done than ordinary agencies, such as those a great merchant employs, could accomplish. The difficulties attending the production of a newspaper may be said only to begin when all the material has been collected.

And even then the worst point has not been reached. Supposing all advertisements, correspondence, statistics, facts, and occurrences to be collected, the sorting and arranging them is not anything absolutely to marvel at, for it is only a kind of work that is done everywhere, and division of labor and careful organization can accomplish it, and so distribute the work that hardly anywhere will there be any undue strain. And although it is an astonishing and almost inconceivable thing that every letter of every line all through a paper must have been put in its place within a few hours by human hands, that spaces and lines must have been supplied to mark portion off from portion, and that all should be finished in perfect order every day, it is not anything to startle us. The work is skillful that accomplishes such a result, but it is only highly-organized division of labor. Each man but does his share of this total.

The real difficulty connected with the production of a newspaper arises after all this has been done. When the matter forming the newspaper has been put into type and made up into its columns and pages, there still remains the labor of taking impressions from these pages on paper to be issued to the public. Here division of labor can have but little influence in overcoming the difficulty. By human hands only a given number of impressions could by any possibility be thrown off a single set of types in an hour. This difficulty has had to be faced by newspaper proprietors from the first, and it has increased enormously since population and wealth have so increased, and since the introduction of rapid means of transit, both of which demand a larger supply in a shorter time. In the early part of the present century it was possible to work on, and in some form meet public wants, with a speed of reproduction of only 300 copies an hour, for then the circulation of all newspapers was very limited. Now, however, when all the kingdom is almost within a day's journey of the capital, when wealth has spread so that a great proportion of a vastly-increased population can take a newspaper of some kind daily, and when it has therefore become necessary to print the whole of an issue that in former days would have seemed fabulously large in an hour or two, it is clear that without perfect mechanical aid and steam-power in printing the paper all the previous labor of collecting, arranging, and "setting up" will have been undertaken in vain.

From a very early date, therefore, after the introduction of steam as a motive power, attention was directed to removing this obstacle from the path of newspaper publishing, and the readers of this magazine have already been told * the history of the early struggles and triumphs of steam, as applied to the printing press. The first steam machinery ever used for printing a newspaper was the press erected by Mr. Walter, in 1814, and the first newspaper ever issued from a steam-propelled press was the *Times* of Nov. 29, 1814. It would be a tempting if somewhat speculative subject to discuss how far the *Times* owes its pre-eminence to that step—probably not a little; but what is more satisfactory and certain is that from that day till now the *Times* has been more or less a pioneer in its efforts to bring mechanical appliances for multiplying copies of newspapers with extreme rapidity to perfection, and the result of its efforts has not been insignificant for itself and for the world. The most perfect printing machine which exists—the Walter press—has been invented and elaborated to complete efficiency solely in the office of the *Times*. It is such a machine as we may say could hardly have been brought to perfection anywhere else, for it never could have been made by the most inventive engineer working only with models. Those who worked out its details had to possess the courage to risk much capital, to endure patiently many disappointments, and, above all, to have constantly before them the practical ends to be attained, so as never to rest satisfied with a half success. And thus it was necessary that at every stage the machinery should be tried on the work it was actually meant to do, its defects remedied, and its construction simplified. The Walter press is, therefore, the outcome of such expenditure, such patience, such constant testing, and as a result it, or machines made after its principle, must now rapidly take the place of all the older modes of newspaper printing, however rapid, for no other kind of machine is so simple, can do such perfect work, and at the same time dispense so completely with manual labor. At all other stages in the production of a newspaper the great object is to make the labor of man perfectly efficient and organized, but at this stage the object is to dispense with that labor if possible, altogether, for not only is it a great element of cost, but it is a great hindrance to speed. The fastest printing machine hitherto in use—the "Hoe ten-feeder"—requires some eighteen people to feed it with paper and attend to it while at work, and even then can only produce some 7,000 or 8,000 copies an hour of perfect newspapers, because it only prints one side at a time. But the Walter press, attended by a man and two boys, none of whom are severely worked, runs off with ease complete newspapers at the rate of 12,500 an hour. How it does so will be best understood if I now try to give the reader an idea of the operations as carried through in the newspaper offices where it is at work.

The foundation of this method of printing lies in the power of multiplying metal counterparts of the type "forms" by stereotyping. Type itself could never be made to fit on to a Walter machine with the requisite facility, but if a solid cast of the type can be obtained of the proper shape and cleanness, that difficulty is at an end—the first important step is gained. It is a two-fold difficulty. In the first place, the page of type from which the impression is taken on a Walter press must be bent in a semi-circular form and made to fit on to a large roller, and no loose type could be readily set up to hold together in that shape. In the second place, without a means of multiplying the metal type-forms from which the paper is printed, even a speed of 12,000 or 13,000 copies an hour would in these days stand a newspaper in small stead. It would take the best part of the night to throw off an impression, and the *Times* does not go to press with its inner sheet till some time past 4 o'clock in the morning. Stereotyping is therefore absolutely essential, and the process as practiced for the Walter press is beautifully simple. The subject matter is, of course, first set up by hand in the ordinary way, in type, and arranged into columns, of exactly the same length. These columns are then made into pages, and placed in a strong metal frame upon a metal table perfectly flat. By means of screw-driven wedges the page of type, when ascertained to be in order and perfectly flat, is tightened up so as to form an immovable mass, and when that is satisfactorily accomplished it is conveyed to the stereotyping room, where some layers of damp paper are laid upon it, and it is then driven twice through a machine having powerful rollers which squeeze the paper down on the face of the type. Taken out of that, it is next placed—with its damp paper still on it—below a heavy screw-press, the sole or lower plate of which is a steam-heated metal chamber. This hot chamber dries the paper rapidly, and at the same time the pressure put upon it prevents any cockling or inequality. In a short space of time the frame or page of type is drawn out from below this press and the dried paper peeled off its surface, when it forms a perfect matrix or counterpart of the type sufficiently deep to enable a casting to be taken from it which shall yield a page of clear-cut lettering ready for printing from. Before the casting is taken, however, this paper matrix is made absolutely dry by being placed on another hot plate. That only occupies a very brief space of time, and when it is satisfactorily finished the paper is trimmed carefully, and then placed face upward inside a semicircular mold, when its edges are fastened down by bands of iron of the thickness that the cast is meant to be. On these bands a counterpart of the mold is then let down from a small crane, and fastened so that a semicircular chamber is formed the size of the page of the newspaper, and about three-eighths of an inch deep all round. Into this a pot of molten stereotyping metal is poured by two men, the mold having first been turned on end so as to compel the metal to fill the cavity completely, and, after resting for a moment or two till the metal has set, the inner part of the mold is removed by the crane, the paper matrix is peeled off, scarcely browned, and capable of being used again and again, and the solid cast is swung round and deposited, still adhering to the mold, in another cavity exactly the shape of that from which it was taken. Here its edges are trimmed, and the lump of metal which formed the excess at the top of the casting sawed off by a small revolving saw driven by steam. That done, the cast may be said to be complete, having merely to be dressed a little along the edges of the outer columns of letters and along the top and between the beadings of articles, and to be pared on the back to make it lie perfectly true on the cylinder in the machine, all of which is accomplished in a very few moments. The page of lettering now presents the appearance of a strong, solid half-cylinder of white metal, ribbed on the inside so as to facilitate the paring off of possible inequalities, and covered on its outer face with crisp, clean, shining letters, ready at once for the press; and the whole of the work is done in much shorter time than it has taken me to describe it. Only ten minutes is allowed for the whole operation of casting the last page of the *Times*, from the time that the type form goes down to the founders till it is put upon the machine, and it could be done in eight. It will at once be manifest that there is here an enormous saving of labor effected, the results of which are only limited by the number of machines upon which plates may be put, for without this method of multiplying pages of type it would have been impossible to work more than one machine, unless the whole of the pages had been set up in duplicate or triplicate by hand. It would also have been practically impossible to print from the face of a small drum. When the *Times* newspaper consists, as it usually does, of sixteen pages, seventy-two plates are cast in one night in the office. Those for the outer sheet are cast first, four sets being made and placed on four machines, by which the whole impression of that sheet for the following day is run off by about 2 o'clock in the morning. Of the inner sheet, which must be printed faster, five sets, or forty plates, are cast, and five machines then finish the printing of the paper by 6 o'clock.

Without these semi-circular pages of solid metal, therefore, the Walter machine could not have been brought to perfection in its present form, and without the power of multiplying the type forms first set up by hand, no machine could have satisfied the requirements of these modern days. But still the one part is not complete without the other, and, useful as the stereotypes are, they would not have been brought to their highest utility without the machine on which they are placed. Of that machine I shall now proceed to give the reader some idea, although that without drawings is rather a hazardous undertaking. Not that the machine is complicated—far from it, it is exceedingly simple; elaborated into simplicity, in fact, by long and patient thought and persistent experiment.

The first thing which we have to understand regarding this press is, that it does not print sheet by sheet, as all machines hitherto have done, but that it prints from a continuous roll of paper, from which it cuts off the newspapers sheet by sheet as it is passing them out at the other end perfectly printed. This web of paper is therefore the first thing that catches the eye on entering the machine room, and is itself the result of no little effort to adapt means to ends. A web making some 5,500 sheets of the *Times*, all wound on one reel, is placed behind each machine, and when printing commences the paper runs continuously through the press, passing first over some wet rollers which damp it, water continually oozing out through folds of cloth from a supply contained inside the rollers, and which rapidity of revolution forces outward. From these rollers it goes upward to where the stereotype plates forming the four pages of one side of a sheet of the paper are fastened on a cylinder just large enough to take a sheet to go round it. Against that cylinder there is another, identical in size, possessing a soft surface, which presses lightly against the edge of the type, and between these the sheet passes, taking up an impression as it goes. It is then carried downward round another large cylinder covered with cloth, the "set-off" on which is taken off by another cylinder in contact with it, and that again by a rubber, in a fashion that is both simple and effective. The web of paper, still running on, passes between the second type-covered roller and its counterpart, taking the impression on its other side of the remaining four pages; and that done, it runs out between two more rollers of the same circumference. The machinery is so adjusted that the knife catches the paper exactly between each sheet, and, the paper being held hard on each side by the spring bar, cuts it in two, all but a couple of tags near each end, which are left for the purpose of pulling the sheet on between two sets of running tapes, until it is caught by a pair of small rollers, which are driven at a greater speed than the rest of the machine. These immediately tear the sheets apart where they have been all but cut, and the tapes hurry on what is now a completely-printed newspaper up an inclined plane, at the top of which they carry it down an oscillating frame which moves pendulumwise so exactly that it delivers a paper precisely at each end of its short swing on to the face of another set of running tapes, which carry it downward on their outer face by the mere force of contact as they run. Between those tapes a frame like a huge comb swings backward and forward, catching up one delivered paper at every motion and flinging it down on a board, behind which a boy sits to watch and adjust the sheets as they fall. The current of air raised by the motion of this frame suffices to hold each succeeding sheet against the tapes along which it moves. Thus two boys and the man who attends the machine are all the manual labor required, and the manner of delivering the papers alternately on to two inclined boards ready to receive them gives the boys plenty of time to see that they fall properly, to adjust those that may be slightly crumpled, and to inspect the work.

This is a very summary description of the way in which the machine performs its work, and can convey but a very imperfect idea of what its perfections are. One or two further points may, however, help the reader to realize them more fully. The exactness with which part is fitted to part, for instance, is shown when we remember that the revolutions of the machinery are all ordered so that the web of paper will take up the impressions of the type exactly opposite each other on its two sides as it passes on, and that the knife shall always cut exactly between the spaces left by the semi-circular pages of stereotypes at the length of a complete sheet, while the oscillating tapes shall always deliver the cut sheet exactly at the outer limit of their oscillation on to the lower running tapes, whence they are taken by the swinging rack without any drag or tear exactly at the right moment. Then again there is a careful adjustment of force against force in the manner by which the reel of paper is kept from running faster than the rest of the machinery. When it is freshly put on especially, the large diameter of a great solid drum of paper makes it, once it is well started, run with the impetus of its own weight faster than it is pulled by the rollers, and unless held back the paper would thus be occasionally either passing slack under the types, or else tugging with a sudden jerk and strain that might tear it asunder. The reel of paper is therefore kept in check by a drag that keeps the paper always taut, and yet does not strain it.

But the most wonderful thing, perhaps, about the machine is the manner in which the stereotypes are kept constantly inked. If you take up a sheet of the *Times*, or of the *Daily News*, or *Scotsman*, papers now printed on the Walter Press, you will see that the impression is of wonderfully uniform strength, and the comparison of a number of sheets will show almost as great a regularity as an old "Pickering" or "Aldine" volume. The attainment of such evenness and uniformity, printers will tell you, is a difficult thing at all times, and yet this machine does it at the rate of inking the types for 12,500 copies an hour. It would be impossible for me to describe clearly how this is done without drawings, but it will perhaps be sufficient to enable most people to understand something of the efficient simplicity of the arrangement if I state that the ink is pumped up at the requisite speed into two long reservoirs in the machine, an upper and a lower, which supply the inking rollers for the two sets of stereotypes. It is lifted up continuously on to a roller which runs in these reservoirs and proceeds onward from roller to roller by the mere contact of surfaces, being ever drawn out finer as it goes by the great speed of these rollers, and being at the same time mixed well, and made into an even coating on their surfaces through a lateral motion which they have, and which draws them backward and forward along each others' faces at the same time that they are running rapidly on their axes. A knife or scraper prevents the first roller which lies in the trough from taking up more than a thin coating of ink, and the fineness of the ultimate layer deposited on the types is secured by the great amount of distribution which it gets on the other rollers by their double motion before reaching the last soft or composition one which delivers it. How perfectly the arrangement serves its object is well attested by the work which the machine produces.

Such in very imperfect outline are the principal features of the Walter printing machine, and that its invention and perfecting mark a distinct period in the history of the newspaper press no one can doubt. Until its introduction the mechanical difficulties which beset a daily newspaper were very heavy, and the outlay in men's wages also very great; for, admirable as the old Hoe machines were, and distinct as was the advance which they marked over pre-existing machines, they were too complicated and required too great an amount of sheer manual toil to make them other than both a financial burden and a check to the speed of production requisite for these days.

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* *Macmillan's Magazine* for December, 1869, article "Frederic Kœnig."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE, MARCH 9.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Upon the meeting of the Senate Secretary Gorham read the following letter from Vice President Wilson:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1875.

Hon. George C. Gorham:

DEAR SIR: Please state to the Senate that an absence from the city for two or three days will prevent me from being present to-morrow.

Very respectfully, H. WILSON.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution declaring Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, asked that the election be by ballot, which was agreed to, and Mr. ANTHONY withdrew the motion submitted by him.

Messrs. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and McCreery, of Kentucky, were appointed tellers.

Mr. ANTHONY nominated Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan.

Mr. STEVENSON nominated Hon. A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, and, a vote having been taken, the result was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 64; necessary to a choice, 33. Mr. Ferry received 39 and Mr. Thurman 25. Mr. Ferry having received a majority vote, was declared to be elected, and was escorted to the chair by Mr. Thurman.

Upon taking the chair he said:

Senators, for this distinguished mark of your confidence I thank you. Relying upon your generous support, in my endeavors to meet with impartiality the requirements of the chair, I will at once enter upon its duties, with which you have so kindly honored me.

Mr. ANTHONY then submitted the usual resolution directing the Secretary to notify the President of the election of Mr. Ferry President *pro tempore* of the Senate, which was agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented the credentials of Hon. Newton Booth, United States Senator from California, for six years from March, 1875, which were read.

Mr. Booth was escorted to the desk by Mr. Sargent, and the oath of office was administered by Mr. Ferry.

THE COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, the Senate then proceeded to the election of the standing committees, having first suspended the rules requiring the chairman of each committee to be elected by ballot. The list of committees was then read by Secretary Gorham, as follows:

On Privileges and Elections—Mr. Morton, Chairman; Messrs. Logan, Alcorn, Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron of Wisconsin, McMillan, Saulsbury, and Merrimon.

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Messrs. Morton, Hamlin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, McCreery, Bogy, and Johnson of Tennessee.

On Finance—Mr. Sherman, Chairman; Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Logan, Boutwell, Jones of Nevada, Bayard, and Kernan.

On Appropriations—Mr. Morrill, of Maine, Chairman; Messrs. Windom, West, Sargent, Allison, Dorsey, Eaton, Wallace, and Davis.

On Commerce—Mr. Conkling, Chairman; Messrs. Spencer, Boutwell, Cameron, of Wisconsin, McMillan, Gordon, Dennis, and McDonald.

On Manufactures—Mr. Robertson, Chairman; Messrs. Booth, Bruce, Withers, and Wallace.

On Agriculture—Mr. Frelinghuysen, Chairman; Messrs. Robertson, Harvey, Davis, and Gordon.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Logan, Chairman; Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Spencer, Clayton, Wadleigh, Ransom, Burnside, Randolph, and Cockrell.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Cragin, Chairman; Messrs. Anthony, Morrill of Maine, Sargent, Conover, Norwood, and Whyte.

On the Judiciary—Mr. Edmunds, Chairman; Messrs. Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Howe, Thurman, and Stevenson.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Mr. Hamlin, Chairman; Messrs. Ferry of Michigan, Dorsey, Jones of Nevada, Dawes, Paddock, Saulsbury, Johnson of Tennessee, and Maxey.

On Public Lands—Mr. Oglesby, Chairman; Messrs. Windom, Harvey, Boutwell, Paddock, Booth, Kelly, McDonald, and Jones of Florida.

On Private Land Claims—Mr. Thurman, Chairman; Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Ferry of Connecticut, and Allison.

On Indian Affairs—Mr. Allison, Chairman; Messrs. Oglesby, Morrill of Maine, Ingalls, Clayton, Bogy, and McCreery.

On Pensions—Mr. Ingalls, Chairman; Messrs. Allison, Hamilton, Booth, Bruce, McDonald, and Withers.

On Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Stevenson, Chairman; Messrs. Johnston of Virginia, Goldthwaite, Morrill of Vermont, and Wright.

On Claims—Mr. Wright, Chairman; Messrs. Mitchell, Wadleigh, Christiancy, McMillan, Cameron of Wisconsin, Caperton, Cockrell, and Jones of Florida.

On the District of Columbia—Mr. Spencer, Chairman; Messrs. Hitchcock, Robertson, Dorsey, Ingalls, Merrimon, and Eaton.

On Patents—Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, Chairman; Messrs. Windom, Dawes, Johnston of Virginia, and Kernan.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Chairman; Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Paddock, Cooper, and Whyte.

On Territories—Mr. Hitchcock, Chairman; Messrs. Cragin, Patterson, Christiancy, Sharon, Cooper, and Maxey.

On Railroads—Mr. West, Chairman; Messrs. Hitchcock, Cragin, Howe, Hamilton, Mitchell, Sargent, Dawes, Ransom, Kelly, and Caperton.

On Mines and Mining—Mr. Sargent, Chairman; Messrs. Hamlin, Alcorn, Harvey, Sharon, Goldthwaite, and Randolph.

On the Revision of the Laws of the United States—Mr. Boutwell, Chairman; Messrs. Alcorn, Christiancy, Caperton, and Wallace.

On Education and Labor—Mr. Patterson, Chairman; Messrs. Ingalls, Morton, Ferry, of Connecticut, Burnside, Bruce, Gordon, Eaton, and Maxey.

On Civil Service and Retrenchment—Mr. Clayton, Chairman; Messrs. Wright, Oglesby, Sherman, Patterson, McCreery, and Randolph.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Mr. Jones, of Nevada, Chairman; Messrs. Dawes and Dennis.

On Printing—Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Messrs. Howe and Saulsbury.

On the Library—Mr. Howe, Chairman; Messrs. Edmunds and Ransom.

On Rules—Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, Chairman; Messrs. Hamlin and Merrimon.

On Engrossed Bills—Mr. Bayard, Chairman; Messrs. Withers and Anthony.

On Enrolled Bills—Mr. Conover, Chairman; Messrs. Kelly and Robertson.

On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Mr. Windom, Chairman; Messrs. Sherman, Conkling, West, Conover, Mitchell, Norwood, Davis, and Johnston of Virginia.

On the Levees of the Mississippi River—Mr. Alcorn, Chairman; Messrs. Clayton, Harvey, Cooper, and Cockerell.

THE PINCHBACK RESOLUTION.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback, and Mr. MORTON continued his argument, begun yesterday. He contended that the Legislature of Louisiana which elected Mr. Pinchback was the lawful Legislature of the State, and several hundred acts passed by it were now the recognized laws of Louisiana. He desired to call the attention of his Democratic friends to this point. According to the precedent set in the Potter-Robins case this was conclusive evidence of the legality of the Legislature, and Congress could not go behind it. No distinction could be drawn between Kellogg as Governor and the authority of the Legislature. The Senate was bound to seat Mr. Pinchback because he was elected by the body which made the laws for the State. The McEnery Government existed only on paper; it was a humbug and a sham. The President had formally recognized the Kellogg Government. With some it appeared to be the impression that he had recognized only the Governor. Such was not the fact—he had recognized the Legislature also. Mr. Morton spoke at considerable length.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, denied that Mr. Pinchback had a *prima facie* case, and said a *prima facie* case was one where facts were unquestioned. It had been held that the Legislature which elected Mr. Pinchback was not the legal Legislature of the State, and that the person signing his credentials as Governor was not the Governor of the State. When these credentials were first presented to the Senate they were questioned and had to take the usual course. They were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and testimony was taken by that committee. So it appeared in this very case the Senate had determined that investigation should be made before the applicant could be admitted. He then referred to some of the precedents cited by Mr. Morton, and said in the case of Gen. Shields everybody wanted to do him honor. He was admitted hastily and without examination. He occupied a seat in the Senate for months, voting on grave questions, and when the committee inquired into his case it was found he was not qualified, and he was turned out. That very case showed to the Senate that a Senator should not be seated hastily. An applicant could not be sworn in without even the reference of his credentials, if a Senator arose in his place, and charged that the body electing such applicant was a usurping body, and not the lawful Legislature of the State. He then cited the cases of Kensey Johns, an applicant for a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware in the early history of the country; James Lanman, from Connecticut, in 1825; Fishback and Baxter, from Arkansas, in 1865, and others, and said the credentials in all those cases were referred, and the applicants were not seated on a *prima facie* case, as the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] claimed should now be done. There were Senators on both sides of the Chamber who argued that Kellogg was not the legal Governor of Louisiana, and it seemed to him [Mr. Merrimon] that the Senate could not think of admitting Pinchback. Mr. Merrimon then argued that Kellogg was not the lawful Governor of Louisiana; but, before concluding, he yielded for a motion for an executive session, and, at 2:20 P. M., the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 3 o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HENRY M. FIELD.

The funeral of Mrs. Henry M. Field, the wife of Dr. Field, the editor of the *Evangelist*, took place yesterday afternoon from the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. A large number of the relatives and friends of the family filled the edifice, and the many beautiful floral offerings evidenced the affection and admiration in which the deceased was held. Among those present were Rev. Drs. Hall, Corwin, Dixon, Rogers, Ganse, and Prentice, and Chancellor Howard Crosby, and others. After the burial service had been read, an appropriate and feeling discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. Adams. The pall-bearers were Peter Cooper, William Cullen Bryant, Prof. Schaff, Prof. Charlier, George Ripley, C. L. Brace, Dr. J. G. Holland, and Rev. Dr. Prime. After the services the remains were taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for interment.

THE INQUEST IN THE STOCKVIS CASE

STATEMENT OF THE WIFE OF DECEASED—OFFICER FALLEN'S ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST—STOCKVIS REFUSED TO GIVE HIS NAME—SEVERAL WITNESSES TESTIFY THAT HE WAS NOT DRUNK—WHEN AND HOW WAS HE INJURED.

The inquest in the case of Jacob B. Stockvis, the German blacking peddler, whose death resulted from injuries alleged by his relatives to have been received subsequent to his arrest by Officer Fallen, of the Nineteenth Precinct, on the night of Feb. 20, and previous to his release from the Blackwell's Island Workhouse, where he had been sent for six months by Police Justice Flammer.

Mrs. Henrietta Stockvis, wife of the deceased, testified that she resided at No. 1,961 Third avenue, and had been married over nineteen years; on the morning of Feb. 20 her husband felt weak, and she sent for her brother, Dr. Hirsch, but before he arrived her husband left the house; Dr. Hirsch made efforts to ascertain his whereabouts, and on Friday, Feb. 26, one of her nephews found her husband on Blackwell's Island: on Saturday he was brought home; he did not recognize her, but raised up his hands and said, "Thank God;" subsequently he recognized her and said: "They have said I was drunk;" he said this in a complaining way and with great effort; whenever his arm was touched he cried out; on the same night he died; in searching for her husband she visited the Nineteenth Precinct Station and showed her husband's photograph, but the Sergeant she showed it to did not recognize it as the picture of any man that had been locked up in that station-house; her husband could speak English correctly, and had never been arrested or in any trouble before.

Edmund M. Paton, of No. 235 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, on the morning of Feb. 20 saw Mr. and Mrs. Stockvis in a Third avenue car; Stockvis seemed to be sober, but his eyes had a peculiar, shiny appearance; his wife wanted him to get off the car, and he did so, but left his wife on the corner of One Hundred and Tenth street and ran after the car. The witness, who was on the platform, motioned him to keep away from the car, and he did so; he walked steadily down Third avenue.

Mrs. Stockvis, being recalled, said that when her husband left the house, before Dr. Hirsch came, she followed, and with him entered the Third avenue car in which Mr. Paton was a passenger; on his leaving the car he told her not to be anxious, and got on another car and went down town.

Conductor David Hall, of the Third Avenue Railroad, testified that on the morning of Feb. 20 Stockvis got on his car at One Hundred and Tenth street, and rode down as far as Chambers street; while in the car he would at times fall asleep, and on waking up turn his head to and fro, and look on the floor of the car for a penny he had dropped; he seemed to be sober, and presented the appearance of an abstracted man rather than that of a man who was drunk.

Charles Jellop, of Hoboken, a manufacturer of blacking, doing business at No. 157 Reade street, testified that Stockvis had been known to him under the name of Legrand for three years; he was invariably sober, reliable, perfectly honorable and correct in his business dealings with the witness; on Feb. 20 witness saw Stockvis coming up Reade street from Washington street; Stockvis raised his hat and bowed; he seemed perfectly sober; for six months or a year past Stockvis had seemed disqualified for transacting business.

Fanny Hirsch, daughter-in-law of deceased, testified that she had endeavored to ascertain his whereabouts, and had found a lady in a drug store who attended him on the evening of Feb. 20, before he was arrested; the lady stated that she did not consider that he was drunk, but very weak and speechless; the lady also said that a medical student had seen Mr. Stockvis.

Samuel J. Mack, a furniture dealer, of No. 146 East Fifty-sixth street, testified that on the night of Feb. 20 he saw Officer Fallen have a man in custody; the officer was trying to get the man to talk, and called witness and his brother to aid him in doing so. The witness asked the man in French and German who he was, and where he came from, but received no reply save in the shape of some undistinguishable sounds given utterance to by the man. There were traces of blood on the man's face. He walked quietly away with Officer Fallen. He did not seem intoxicated.

Officer Timothy Fallen, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was next examined, and testified that while on duty in Fourth avenue, about 10 o'clock, on the night of Feb. 20, a lady informed him that a man was acting in a disorderly manner at the corner of Fifty-third street; he proceeded to the place indicated and found the man, whom he now knows to have been Stockvis, surrounded by about a dozen men and boys; saw him kick and strike at a man who said he ought to be taken care of; thought he was drunk and arrested him; tried to ascertain from him who he was and where he lived, but the prisoner answered in some language unknown to the witness; asked Mr. Mack and his brother to speak to him in German and French, but they could not understand what the prisoner said; took him to the station-house; on the way up Fourth avenue, the prisoner vomited either beer or whisky; had to support him on the way, fearing that he would fall if left to himself; brought the prisoner before Sergt. Hamilton, who asked him his name, and he would not answer save in the same unintelligible way; the Sergeant gave Stockvis a pen and paper, and asked him to write his name, and he did not do so; Stockvis was supported before the desk by the witness and the doorman; on searching the prisoner found $1 04 and two boxes of blacking in his possession, which he handed over to the Sergeant; did not find any gloves on him; might have found a pockethandkerchief; it was usual to allow prisoners to retain their hankerchiefs and to take from them their money and a knife for safe keeping; might have made a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct against Stockvis before the Sergeant; if he did, the charge of disorderly conduct referred to the prisoner's conduct when surrounded by the crowd; brought the prisoner to court on the morning after; he walked well and quietly to court; again asked him for his name but he did not give it; stated the facts to the Judge; did not make any exaggerated statement; considered the sentence of six months as too severe; never used any violence to the prisoner, and while taking him to the station-house did not draw his club from his belt.

John Kuhn, a butcher, of No. 895 Third avenue, saw Officer Fallen taking the man to the station-house; the man was walking along quietly, but his legs seemed shaky.

Sergt. John Hamilton testified that he was on desk duty in the Nineteenth Precinct when Stockvis was brought in by Officer Fallen, who charged him with intoxication, and informed witness of the disorderly conduct of the prisoner, considered the case one of simple intoxication; the prisoner smelt of liquor, staggered, and had vomited over his coat; asked him his name, and received an unintelligible answer; handed him paper and asked him to write down his name, and he would not do so; the appearance of the man indicated drunkenness, not illness; had him searched, and told Fallen to take him in the sitting-room; thought he was a German and sixty-five years old, and entered those particulars on the blotter, leaving a blank for the prisoner's name, in order that Sergt. Roberts, who succeeded witness at desk duty, in case he ascertained the prisoner's name, could enter it on the blotter; on being relieved at midnight, ordered the man to be taken from the sitting-room and put in the corridor of the prison.

At this point of the proceedings Coroner Kessler informed Sergt. Hamilton that he had taken an oath, and that in view of that fact he would now ask him a question, which he hoped would be truthfully answered. Sergt. Hamilton sharply answered that he knew he had taken an oath, and would answer truly. He was then asked if he had not clubbed Stockvis in the prison seven or eight times, saying, "Lie down now, you ——, you will be able to speak in the morning." Sergt. Hamilton said he had not, and that the charge was unfounded. Coroner Kessler said he had received information, and felt it his duty to ask the question. Sergt. Hamilton hoped the Coroner would consider it his duty to produce his informant. The Sergeant, continuing his testimony, said that Stockvis could not have received his injuries while confined in the station-house, and that he was treated as kindly as any prisoner could be under the circumstances; Dr. Hirsch called at the station-house about 8:30 o'clock, an hour and a half before Stockvis was brought in, and said that a relative of his was missing, and asked witness to telegraph for him. Witness told Dr. Hirsch that he could only telegraph to a few station-houses, and that it would be better to go to Police Headquarters and telegraph from there, in order that all the stations might be notified. Dr. Hirsch's dispatch received from head-quarters at 11:30 P. M., described Stockvis as being forty years old, and was not a correct description.

Officers Hartman and Gumpf, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that on the request of Sergt. Hamilton they had asked Stockvis his name in French and German, and could receive no intelligible reply from him; they considered him drunk, or recovering from a protracted spree, although he was quiet. At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned until to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Vice President Henry Wilson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Amasa J. Parker and Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Brevoort House.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. Ambler Smith, of Virginia, and F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Senator Alexander G. Cattell, of New-Jersey, and Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Lyman Tremain and Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, and John L. Delano, of Ohio are at the Gilsey House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The third annual dinner of the Medico-Legal Society of New-York will take place at Delmonico's on Thursday evening next.

William Brown, aged forty-three, of No. 381 First avenue, fell down stairs at his residence yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

Ann Ryan, aged thirty-five, of No. 367 First avenue, while hanging out clothes on a pulley-line yesterday, fell and broke her arm.

Eliza Coyne, aged seventy, of No. 88 White street, fell at the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt street yesterday, and fractured her left leg.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will hold a Lodge of Sorrow at 2 o'clock P. M. at Irving Hall "in memory of departed brothers."

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Bread and Beef House" will be held in the Memorial Church, No. 139 West Forty-eighth street, this evening.

Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt will deliver a lecture entitled "My Political Experience" before the Christopher Johnson Association, at their rooms, No. 198 Prince street, on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

H. Hagedorn, the broker, who failed to meet his engagements a short time ago, has applied to the Cotton Exchange for reinstatement in the privileges of membership.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday directed Capt. Irwin, of the steam-boat Minnahannock, to prepare a room at the Dock-house, in which sick persons on the way to the hospitals could be cared for.

A petition for a better supply of Croton water has been sent to the Commissioner of Public Works by the property-owners on Lenox Hill, between Sixty-eighth and Seventy-first streets and Third and Fifth avenues.

Thomas Kane, aged twenty-eight, of No. 434 West Fifty-fourth street, while at work on Pier No. 44 North River yesterday, was assaulted by Michael Davis, who knocked him down and dislocated his shoulder. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A regular meeting of the New-York Public Health Association will be held to-morrow evening at 8 P. M. in the School of Mines, Forty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, when J. C. Bayles, Esq., will read a paper on "Sanitary House-Drainage."

A regular meeting of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society will be held at the Mott Memorial Hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock. A sketch of the life of Gen. James Tyrrell will be read by Martin H. Stafford, the Secretary of the Society.

Mission services are in progress in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, at 12 M. and 8 P. M. To-day Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Christ Church, preaches, and to-morrow Rev. Mr. Kirkus. Mr. Morgan, the Evangelist, preaches every evening.

The thirty-fifth regular meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League will be held this evening at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24. Mrs. Henrietta P. Westbrook will deliver an address upon "Facts and Fancies; or, Why Are Equal Rights Withheld from Woman?"

The Subcommittee of the First Assemby District Tammany General Committee, consisting of George Middleton and Patrick Lysaght, yesterday paid over to Father Curran the amount they had collected for the aid of the sufferers in the Duane street church calamity. The total was $1,230.

The New-York Universal Peace Union met last evening at the Cooper Union, Mr. J. C. Hankey presiding. Mrs. Helen M. Slocum delivered an address, in the course of which she pointed out the causes in society which produced war among nations. Addresses were also delivered by Mrs. Hallock, Dr. Shepard, Dr. Hallock, and other members of the society, and the meeting then adjourned.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Neurological Society was held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons last night, Dr. Hammond presiding. A description of a new thermo-electric differential calorimeter was given by Prof. J. S. Lombard, and a paper entitled "A Contribution to the Study of the General Paralysis of the Insane," prepared by Dr. A. O. Kellogg, was read by the Chairman.

The Committee on Legislation of the Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday to consider their answer to the resolution of the Legislature calling upon them for a detailed account of their receipts and expenditures, the money they have loaned and upon what securities, the discharges and appointments they have made and the reasons therefor, &c., since the organization of the present board. The proposed answer will not be ready for transmission to Albany until Monday.

The Hebrew Charity Ball, under the management of the Purim Association, will be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. Among the managers are such prominent names as M. Blumenthal, M. D., Hon. A. J. Dittenhoefer, M. Herzog, M. D., Joseph Seligman, B. L. Solomon, Philip Stiner, Hon. L. C. Dessar, Sol. De Cordova, Hon. E. B. Hart, Hon. Jacob Hess, Hon. P. J. Joachimsen, Hon. Joseph Koch, Hon. Samuel A. Lewis, and Gratz Nathan.

A game of hand-ball, played yesterday at McQuade's racket court, Madison and Grand streets, between the proprietor, Bernard McQuade, and Daniel Lenahan, against Daniel McCarthy and Arthur McQuade, resulted in a victory for the latter. During the match, which consisted of best three out of five games, McCarthy displayed extraordinary skill as a player. The affair was witnessed by a large number of sporting men. The match for the championship of America and $600 a side, between Bernard McQuade and Philip Casey, has been postponed until next week.

In view of the recent amendment to the Constitution forbidding the granting of public aid to private charities, the Trustees of the New York Orthopædic Dispensary have been compelled to appeal to the public for assistance. The yearly expenses of the dispensary, in which there are now about five hundred patients under careful and successful treatment, are now about $10,000, and it has no yearly fund. They wish, if possible, to place the institution in a safe and permanent position, on the basis of a sufficient number of yearly subscriptions.

BROOKLYN.

Col. McLeer, United States Pension Agent, has paid out to pensioners for this quarter $65,000, and has $70,000 yet to pay.

An exhibition of water colors by the American Society of Painters is at present in progress at the hall of the Brooklyn Art Association.

Daniel Walsh, whose nomination as an Assessor was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen on Monday, took the oath of office yesterday morning.

This evening Miss Settie Blume, a gifted young reader, will give an elocutionary and musical entertainment at the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church.

Charles Groth, a carpenter residing in Conover street, fell from the top of the three-story house No. 132 Livingston street, yesterday, and sustained fatal injuries.

The jury in the case of Francesco San Felipo, who has been on trial for the past two days in the United States District Court on a charge of counterfeiting, disagreed yesterday afternoon, and were discharged.

At a special meeting of the Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday the County Treasurer was instructed to raise in connection with a special committee a loan, bearing six per cent. interest for ten years, to redeem $500,000 worth of county bonds maturing next May.

At a regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society, held in the chapel of the Packer Institute yesterday evening, a paper on "The Gates of the Baptistery at Florence, with a Sketch of the Renaissance," was read by Prof. John F. Weir, of New-Haven.

In the City Court yesterday Mrs. Requa, a soprano singer, obtained a verdict for $177 against the Musical Director of St. Peter's Episcopal Church on State street. The plaintiff sued for $200 on a contract made with the defendant, and which she claimed he annulled without proper cause.

George Williams was held for examination by Justice Eames, yesterday, on a charge of uniting in a mock marriage Lawrence Abrahams, aged thirty-eight, and Mary Shuttleworth, aged seventeen, at the house of Augusta Armstrong, No. 33 Leonard street. Abrahams has effected his escape, but Mrs. Armstrong has been arrested.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Brooklyn Club, to serve during the ensuing year: Benjamin D. Silliman, Luther B. Wyman, Henry E. Pierrepont, John C. Wyman, John P. Rolfe, Charles Condit, Samuel McLean, Anthony Gilkinson, Mayor Hunter, Fritz Brose, Henry D. Polhemus, Hiram W. Hunt, Clarence C. Burnet, George L. Landon, Joseph Yeoman, S. W. Boocock, Edward F. Patchen, Frederick A. Metcalf, H. T. Chapman, Jr., and Edward Taylor Hunt.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ex-Detective Becker, of Newark, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with perjury, will be sentenced to-day.

James H. Rogers, of Paterson, has been appointed, by Chancellor Runyon, Receiver of the insolvent Paterson and Passaic Horse Railroad Company.

Mr. Adrian, counsel for Michael Sullivan, convicted of the murder of Daniel Talmadge and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of April, says that he is not aware of any petition being circulated for a pardon for his client, but he admits that he is making earnest efforts to secure him a reprieve. Photographs of the condemned man are being sold in the streets of New Brunswick.

The trial of James Hunt, indicted for manslaughter in being concerned in the killing of William Livingston in Jersey City last November, will be commenced this morning in the Hudson County Court.

St. James' Church, in Newark, was entered by burglars Sunday night, who carried away a golden chalice valued at $150, and rifled all the poor-boxes. They also carried off two silver salvers and two golden flagons.

The trial of John Mulvihill, who is charged with attempting to kill Freeholder Charles F. Ruh, Fritz A. Meyer, and Peter Hansen, was resumed yesterday in the Hudson County Court. The defendant was placed on the stand, and positively denied the shooting, or that he had seen the complainants on the evening in question except in Wurtz's saloon. He said he did not have his pistol with him that night. Some further testimony for the defense was then taken, which was not of an important nature. The case will be given to the jury to-morrow.

County Physician Dodd has ordered an inquest in the case of John J. Camp, Jr., the Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, who was killed Monday evening at the Commerce street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Newark. It is claimed that the railroad crossings are not sufficiently well protected, and it is probable that the authorities will make an effort to compel the railroad company to erect suitable gates or provide more efficient safeguards for the protection of the public. Mr. Camp was forty years old, and a highly esteemed citizen of Newark.

William Vanderwoert, aged twenty-one, who was employed in Nafew & Sin's oyster saloon, No. 5 Exchange place, Jersey City, was found yesterday afternoon suspended by a rope from the staircase in the basement. When discovered life was nearly extinct, and but for the arrival of a boy, who discovered and cut him down, he would have succeeded in accomplishing his design of committing suicide. On the previous day he attempted to cut his throat with an oyster-knife, but was prevented by one of his employers. Last night he was taken to his sister's residence in York street, and medical attendance summoned. The young man is suffering from an attack of temporary insanity.

[Advertisement.]

WALTHAM WATCHES are now made as Stem-winders. HOWARD & Co., No. 222 5th av., have by far the largest assortment in the country.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Lessing, for Hamburg.—Com. Robert Boyd, U. S. N., Miss R. Boyd, Miss Minnie Boyd, Master Robbie Boyd, Jacob Asch, Dr. E. Juch, H. Lehman, John Eschmann, Peter Flach, Carl Kaiser, Carl Wahl, William Waugner, Emil Henninghaus, A. Pollack, R. M. Hammerstrom, William Borgan, G. Glaman, H. Wadelmann, Miss Catherine Wolf, L. Deeg, Mrs. L. Deeg, Miss Marianne Meyer, S. Wassermann, E. Polhaus, Johan Lederhäuser, Jac. J. Gest, Mrs. C. G. Gove, Henry Ringlieb.

In steam-ship Denmark, for London.—Mrs. Le Boeuf and two children, Thomas Nelson, Dr. W. F. Adam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.—M. B. Spicer, H. Jackson and wife, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Myers, H. Pigotts, Ottway Cave, Thomas Kane, H. H. Freeze, John Monetts, William Higgs, Roland Higgs, Thomas Day, Thomas Phillips, Edward Long, Thomas Fenton, William Greenwood, Robert Easton, Mrs. Kate McInerney, and forty-three in the steerage.

In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.—Horace Wall and son, Joseph L. Trimmingham, child, and nurse; Thomas G. Gill and wife, W. P. Savigny, A. Thorne, wife, and three children, John Clark and wife, Mrs. G. Jones, F. Chase, J. S. Findlay, William Louis, D. Louis, William Benson and wife, Oriel Hayes, Miss Ann Fay, Herman Frith, James Walker, wife, and child.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—A. Lucker, Miss A. E. Rogers, C. Sinclair, J. D. B. Smith, T. S. Steele, Mrs. Galloway, G. W. Sewell, J. Ward, Miss Mosser, G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Nordhusen, A. Law, R. Hogan, Master H. Griffin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:20 | Sun sets....6:02 | Moon sets...9:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:47 | Gov.Island.10:36 | Hell Gate..11:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......TUESDAY, March 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Lessing, Toosbury, Hamburg, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Java, Murphy, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Nevada, Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Denmark, Williams, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, Progreso, &c., F. Alexandre & Son.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Wheeler, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Unico, Olivari, Dundee, J. C. Seager; Henrik Ibsen, Thorsen, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; John M. Pearson, Taylor, Montevideo, John Norton, Jr., & Son; Yumuri, Carlisle, Sagua La Grande, Waydell & Co.; William Van Name, Watts, Angier; Iris, Hager, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; W. L. J. Vaughn, Montevideo, George F. Bulley; Geneva, Gorham, Smyrna, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Medina, Vergie, Cardenas, Heney & Parker; Lilian, Hemeon, Sagua La Grande, Kinne, Ross & Co.; Guglielmo Tomassino, Astanta, Genoa, Lauro, Storey & Co.

Schrs. Cecile Anderson, Cape Hayti, B. J. Wenberg; Jamestown, Bunnell, Richmond, Slaght & Petty; A. S. Gaskell, Gaskell, Norfolk, Slaght & Petty; J. E. Sandford, Dean, Havana; J. E. Ridgeway, Townsend, Sagua, James C. Ward & Co.; R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C., master; Mary Burdett, McCready, Ciudad Bolivar, Joseph Morrill.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Porto Cabello Feb. 15, Laguayra 17th, Curacoa 18th, Aux Cayes 25th, Port-au-Prince 28th, and Kingston, Jan.., March 2, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. March 7, encountered a severe gale from S., veering round to N. N. W.: same day, lat. 35 45, lon. 75 10, passed a brig running before the gale, with sails torn to ribbons.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah March 6, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Porto Cabello Feb. 1[illegible], Laguayra 15th, Curacao 16th, Jacmel 20th, Aux Cayes 21st, and Kingston, Jan. 27th with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg Feb. 24, and Havre 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans Feb. 27, and South-west Pass March 2, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Feb. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Mar. 5, lat. 44 20, lon. 48 to [illegible], passed through large fields of heavy pack ice and saw five icebergs; 9th, 84 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, McKee, Charleston March 4, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., March 3, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam ship Regulator, Woods, Wilmington, N. C., March 5, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Helvetia (Br.), Webster, Liverpool, Feb. 24 and Queenstown 25, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana March 4, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Lennie, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Liverpool Jan. 4, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored in lower bay for orders.

Ship Hudson, Knight, London, Jan 9, and Isle of Wight 15th, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Anna, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Lillesand 77 ds., in ballast to order. Came a southern passage, and bad variable winds.

Bark Martha P. Tucker, Tucker, Fall River, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Will load oil for Liverpool.

Schr. Odell, Crowell, Philadelphia, for New Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light, E.; cloudy and hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Lessing, for Hamburg; Nevada and Denmark, for Liverpool; City of Havana, for Havana; Wyanoke, for Richmond; ships Johann Wilhelm, for Bremen; Dover Castle, for London; barks Regulus, for Havre; Iris, for Hamburg; Ocean, Christel, and Europa, for Bremen; Idea, for Genoa; John Wooster, for Batavia; Devonshire, for Buenos Ayres; G. De Zaldo, for Cardenas; brigs Zerlina, for Cadiz; Excelsior, for Bermuda; Carrie Winslow, for Portland; L'Avvenire, for ——; schrs. Glimpse, for Rio Janeiro; Parepa, for Kingston, Jam.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 9.—Sld. for the United States, Metsola, Maria Lauro, Beatrice Suppicich, Cherokee, Troubador, Advocate, Kenilworth, Ocean, St. Andrews, David, Elizabeth, Isabella Wilson, Giovannino, and Prudente.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Adriana, Petronella, and America.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., Wimburn, Charlotte, Otago, Loch Awe, Norge, Avondale, Ella S. Thayer, and Floka.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Swiftsure, Tidal Wave, Don Quixote, Olivia Davis, Prince Louis, Circassian, Jessie Boyle, Moonbeam, Pilgrim, and Alessandro Danovaro.

Also arr. out, Wexford.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, March 9.—The brig Rietta, from Baltimore, ashore at Queenstown, will probably become a wreck.

The bark M. E. Corning, from Mobile, for Reval has arr. at Ramsgate leaky and with loss of sails.

The bark Albert Neumann, Berlin from Havre, for the United States, has put into Falmouth in a damaged condition.

SPECIAL
EXHIBITION
—OF—
CARRIAGES,
DURING THIS WEEK,
AT OUR WAREROOMS,
5th Av. and 14th St.,
Our Revised Price List may be had on application.
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.
FACTORY,
Broadway and 47th St.
WAREROOMS,
5th Av. and 14th St.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Invite attention to our full and magnificent assortment of
Cheney Brothers'
AMERICAN SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAINS,
These beautiful goods are manufactured with special reference to durability, and are warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW EXHIBITING THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
THE REDUCED COST OF MANUFACTURING ENABLES THEM TO OFFER GOODS, WHICH THEY GUARANTEE AS TO QUALITY AND DURABILITY, AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ALL KINDS OF MIRRORS, HARDWOOD WORK, FRESCOING, PAINTING, AND DECORATING.
657 & 659 Broadway, opp. Bond st.

THIS DAY.
GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING
FASHIONS
Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

PATENT
Baby Carriages,
Wholesale and Retail.
A large stock to supply the trade
Carriages exchanged & repaired.
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